IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,926—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th Apl.	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	13000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Gisela ..	4260	....	7th May 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Mon. 14th April,	11 a.m.*	P D. &C. M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 17th April.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 18th April	6 a.m.	direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 17th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 17th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 17th April.
†Pundua	3305	„ 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 15th „
†Lindula	3358	„ 29th „

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
12th April, 1913.

HAMBURG AMERICA LINE.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION for a limited number of Passengers available in the pleasure Cruise Steamer "CLEVELAND," 17,000 tons, sailing 24th April, for Naples via Suez and Port Said. For rates and particulars apply to

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 April	14 Apl.
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 „
*City of Birmingham	7473	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester..	5551	..	21 „
City of York	7810	..	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ...	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TON PARETS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangekok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Seurabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tihling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES.

BEETHOVEN wrote concerning his BROADWOOD GRAND

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo."

"THE BEST FOR INDIA" is a statement so recklessly put forward as a selling feature with regard to all sorts of articles offered by the trade, that the public has almost ceased to attach any value to such an announcement and regard it as a commonplace and therefore meaningless expression, but when this assertion is made on behalf of an excellent and well tested make of pianofortes which are built on the experience gained during a period of 200 years and backed as the qualities of these pianos are by hundreds of letters from satisfied owners all over India, we respectfully submit that we are entitled to seriously claim on behalf of

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS

THE OLDEST FIRM OF KEYBOARD INSTRUMENT MAKERS IN EXISTENCE that their pianos being specially built for the climate of India, are most suitable pianos for use in India and that they are as GREAT and as GRAND to-day as when BEETHOVEN, CHOPIN, WAGNER and LISZT wrote their records of highest appreciation of refined and expressive tone, perfection of touch, solid construction and consequent durability.

The following is one letter (out of many hundreds) from an owner in India of a BROADWOOD PIANO:—

"Re the Broadwood Upright Piano you sold me in July 1901. I have much pleasure in saying that the piano is still with me and though it has been in daily use, it is in a beautiful condition yet. I find it wears exceedingly well in this country as it has never required any repairs since I bought it except occasional blackleading and a little cleaning up. I am glad to tell you I am thoroughly satisfied with the instrument."

IMPORTANT.—As an assurance of our earnestness and confidence of the BROADWOOD PIANOS we offer with each piano sold a guarantee for FIVE YEARS. With such firm security would you be giving yourself to chance and hazard?

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
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EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Goverament Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	„ „
Chester	125o	„ „
Devoe's	125o	„ „
Monkey	125o	„ „

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a VACANCY of ELECTRICIAN, in the Office of the Electrical Engineer, P. W. Department. Applicants must have experience in Installation work and be able to estimate and make plans for such work.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Public Works Department,
Bombay Castle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

TUESDAY, the 15th April, 1913, being a public holiday, the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1913, instead of Tuesday the 15th April, 1913, except in the cases mentioned in paras (a), (b), (c) and (d), page 95 and foot note page 97 of the Current Coaching Guide when the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey by the Trains and times stated therein on Wednesday.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th April, 1913.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON—1913.

A LIGHT SPECIAL POSTAL EXPRESS having limited accommodation will run DAILY, from the 14th April, 1913, until further notice, leaving Poona at 2-50 hours in connection with the Mail from Bombay and arrive Wathar, at 6-55 hours. From Wathar the Train will leave at 18-40 hours and arrive Poona at 22-55 hours, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona—Bombay Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona at 23-30 hours.

Accommodation will be reserved by these Trains in the order registered for the number of berths available on application to the Station Master, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

Motor Cars in connection with the above Trains will run between Wathar and Mahableshwar.

R. GREENALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Madras, 9th April, 1913.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited not later than 18th April, 1913, for the POST of 3rd CLERK, at the G. M. College Office. Salary Rs. 30-3-45 (annual increment) per mensem, besides the Bombay Local Allowance.

Only those who have passed the School Final Examination and have made themselves conversant with office routine work need apply with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, stating their age.

A. STREET, F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 11th April, 1913.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANK

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Balucher in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh, 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Ag. Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1913.

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40 yards of white (suitable for Ladies' Skirts), per yard	0	8
40 yards of cream figured CURTAIN MUSLIN, per yard	0	8

The above are the property of Major APPLIN, D.S.O., 14th Hrs. and all to be sold at once on account of his illness.

Apply before 19th to Mrs. APPLIN, Care of P. A'Beckett Esq. R. G. A., 37, Colaba.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A slightly used HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, original price Rs. 500, offered at Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 934, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 918, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2,319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr sailed yesterday for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,792 tons Captain H. Chilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

The steamer Bahrein Captain G. C. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bahrein, 2nd April, with a general cargo.

The steamer Kt. Errant, 4,778 tons, Captain T. J. Jones sailed yerterday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, will sailed to-day for Jeddah with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer Ninive, 2,869 tons, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busreh 5th April with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Maloja, 6,782 tons, Captain T. H. S. Weston, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bahristan, 2,290 tons, Capt. J. Hudson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh 3rd April, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Capt C. S. Penny, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Sphinx ... .Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser St
R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 11

Auchenblae.....2500 Mair..... .....
B kteergen.....2147 Haud .....T & Co
Belle of France...2469 Cargill...A Yule andCo
Bahristan.....229 Hudson .....M M and Co
Coutsham .....3873 Winders.....W & A G Co
Clan Macphee ...3224 Day .. ..W & A G Co
Crossby Hall ...2593 McMillan.....L'pool .... K N & Co
Delta .....4780 Mattin...23-4 .....P & O Co
Denofair ie.....3735 Thomson .....K N & Co
Dulwich .....2115 Cobb .....T M & Co
Elea..... 2304 Warsoe.....T M &Co
Faris.....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Huntsman .... 4927 Goldman .....T M & Co
Hatumet.....2584 Peters.....T M and Co
Kasara.....504 King .....M & Co
Mombassa... .....2787 Lacock .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Moloja.....6782 Weston .....P and O Co
Ninive.....2869 Pey.....W and A G and Co
Noor-el-Bahr.....21 Mahomed .....Nacodo
Oceana.....2132 Berwstram .....T M & Co
Ormsay.....2415 Borthwick ..T M & Co
Pentakota .....2209 Stewart.....M M & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Urlana .....3393 Wilson .....M M & Co
Umzumbi .....2133 Robertson .W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Graham	3258	Elliott	...		J Finlay & Co
B Hidalgo	2760	Harbord	...	Holl...	15-4 .. J Finlay & Co
C&R St George	2673	Francis	..	W&A G & Co	
D and E Holtkoets	3034	Schrieder	...	12-4 .. Karachi...	W & A G & Co
G Hossinee	993	Fanniuz	...	...	T M & Co
H Praesident	2037	Schutt	...	Durban .	17-4 A Straneses & Co
K Bombay Maru	3398	Tozaka			N Y Kaisha
M Barca	3794	Potter	...	Kote	19-4... P & O Co
N Shirley	2192	Stone	...		T M & Co
O Moshtari	1617	Hughes	...		12-4..... T Morrison & Co
P Ostmark	4399	Peter	...	Karachi...	14-4 W & A G & Co
Q Rahmani	1373	Hughes	...	Jeddah ...	12-4 T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sardegna .....3525 Muniz.....R Line
2 Scindia.....3154 Kelso .....W and A G and Co
3 Semiramis.....2552 Pavissich.....16-4 ... A L S N Co
4 Mantank Point...3079 Care ...Karachi... 14-4...W & A G & Co
7 Naderi...1168 Gedlie . Aden...T M & Co
8 Serbistan...1850 Choat .....M M and Co
9 Virawa ...2175 Owen.....M M & Co
10&11 Kt Errant.....4779 Jones ...Hull..... K N & Co
12&13 Clan Colquhoun.....3760 Young .... A'werp...12-4...J Finlay & Co
15 Capri ....2880 Amsaga ..... R Line
16 Dunrobin 2319 Carr Hamburg 8-4.T M & Co

P & O Dock

Rio Sado.....Ortagoo.....Port Gunboat

H W P D

Mahamdi .....549 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....559 Mahomed .....Bo S N Co
Netnavati..... 639 Aunbuker...12-4...Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa..... ....949 Penny..... M M and Co

M W D D

Chantala.....4919 Diamond .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Ninive	Pey	Busreh, April 5
11	Maloja	Weston ..	London, Mar 22
	Bahristan ...	Hudson ..	Busreh, April 3
	Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull, Mar 18
	Bahrein	Grant	Bahrein, Apl 2

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
11	H M S Flyer	Nugent ...	Muscat
	H M S Plomet	Ballard ..	Muscat
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi
	Kt Errant ...	Jones	Antwerp
	Dunrobin ...	Carr.....	Hamburg

The steamer Fahmeni, Captain Huzbee, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Jeddah.

The steamer Dunrobin 2,319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, sailed yesterday for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Patiala for Persian Gulf.
" Auchenblae for Liverpool, &c
" Den of Airlie for Antwerp, &c
" Bahristan for Manchester.
" Ninive for Liverpool.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Austrian Lloyd ss Gablonz from Trieste left Aden on the 10th instant afternoon and is due in Bombay on the 15th instant at 3 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 11

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—8,000 cwts wheat, 3,180 cwts castor seed, 2,120 cwts, cotton seed, 2,000 cwts rape seed, Ralli Bros; 1,001 cwts myrabolams, J Nurbharam and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabolams P Mathoordas and Co; 113 casks goat skins, Chambers and Co; 106 bales hamp, R Muncherji; 975 cwts myrabolams, E Latham and Co; 11,790 cwts wheat, 9,300 cwts cotton seed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ninixe s—2,506 tons manganese ore Z Smidt ana Co.

Elsa s—1,501 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 4,089 cwts bone peces G Mody and Co.

Shirley s—27 bales hemp, R Muncherji

Naloia s—500 tons manganese ore K Reeve and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Crosby Hall s—2,001 cwts myrabolams, L Pragjee; 192 cwts gum arabic, G Sojpal; 500 tons manganesore. The S Suydicate 750 tons manganeseore, Killick Nixon.

Scindea s—1,050 cwts cotton seed cake, K Devchand; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—160 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Crosby Hall s—50 cwts gum alibanum, G Sojpal.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—12, 000 cwts wheat, 4,950 cwts Mussoor, 10,000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts gingiliy seed, E D Sasson and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Chantala s—1,000 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 201 cwts mustard seed A Blasehack and Co; 2,820 cwts mustardseed, B and Kranse; 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 50 bales hamp, G Veerji and Co; 254 bales cotton, Ralli Aros; 2,000 cwts Rapeseed, 6,900 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Chantala s—385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000; cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semeramis s—570 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 103 cwts fennel seed S Jeaphoy; 250 cwts gum alibanum, J Nurbharam.

FOS PERCANS.

Semeramis s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—100 balee cotton, Valkart Bros; 200 baies cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna 4,000 cwts wheat, C Boggians and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goddum and Co 325 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunrobin s—2,000 cwts castorsced, Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwts poppy seed K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

DAYLY IMPORTS—APRIL 11.

s s Clan Graham from Manchester Agents T Finlay and Co; 15 cases acid, 45 bags soda, 190 drums soda, 67 drums bleaching powder, 20 coiles ropes, 9 truses ropes, 4 cases medicines, 37 cases fish, 39 cases window glass, 10 cases gass bottles, 97 crates glass bottles, 8 cases locks, 32 cases lamp ware. 340 bdles buckets, 1,194 cases whisky, 5 h hds whisky, 113 cases beer, 223 cases wine, 12 kegs nails, 86 bags nails, 226 drums oil, 10 cases mineral oil, 11 cases spern oil, 10 casks lubricating oil, 44 barrils lubricating oil, 10 drums turpentine oil 132 bales paper, 450 barls pitch tar and dammar, 195 casks pitch tar and dammar, 245 remlts pitch tar and dammar, 92 cases biscuits, 34 cases soap, 1,970 boxes soap, 80 kegs soap, 19 barrels soap, 3 drums soap 182 cases confectionary, 596 cases cotton yarn 1,961 cases cotton goods, 292 cases cotton grey goods, 194 cases bleached cotton goods, 56 cases dyed cotton goods, 5 cases cotton and linen goods, 15 cases cotton and woolen goods, 19 cases woolen goods, 4 cases silk goods, 19 cases umbrellas.

s s Bahrein from Bahrein Agents Arab Steamers Ltd 4 bags almond seeds 122 bags raisins, 796 bags dates 315 dry fish 2 bags figs, 16 bags pistachius, 5 bags c seeds, 3 bags copper, 6 bundles skins, 35 bundles wool, 1 bale piecegoods, 2 bundles specie.

s s Capri from Kobe Agents, R Line 67 cases camphor, 6 cases cubebs, 1,727 bales rattans, 60 basket gambier, 1 case glass beads, 81 case gum benjamin, 11 bags gum benjomin. 2 c s almonds, 232 slabs tin, 13 c s provisions, 732 bags betelnuts, 15 c s mace 95 bags nutmegs 650 c s cassia, 266 bdles ginger, 2 c s toilet soap. 39 c s cotton goods, 11 c s silk yarn, 1 c s silk goods, 1 c s cigarettes, 20 bdles, Wan 2,429 pces wood planks.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.....	11	m	1	19	26	5
			2	19 a	27	2
Sat.....	12	m	1	54	25	9
			3	9 a	26	5
Sun	13	m	2	29	25	0
			4	11 a	25	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April		h.	m.	ft.	in
Fri	11	m	7	24	15	8
			7	57 a	20	0
Sat	12	m	8	0	16	2
			8	41 a	20	10
Sun	13	m	8	50	16	11
			9	57 a	21	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9 (Wed)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 54m
10 (Thurs)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 55m
11 (Friday)	do 6h 25m.	do 6h. 55m
12 (Satur)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 55m
13 (Sun)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 55m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, April 13th 11h. 9·2m. p.m. Full Moon, 21st, 3h, 2·7m a. m. Last Quarter, 28th 11h. 39·2m. a.m. New Moon, May 6th 1h. 54·3m p.m.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CALLENDER.—March 24, at 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Callender, Royal Scots, of a son.

MARSON.—March 24, at 24 Ennismore Gardens, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles Marson, of a son.

STUART.—March 24, at Marigolds, Rustington, Sussex. to Capt. and Mrs. D. N. Stuart. a daughter.

WILSON.—March 18, at the Manor House, Waltham, St. Lawrence, Berks, the wife of Capt. Leslie O. Wilson, D.S.O., of a son.

FESTING.—March 19, to the wife of R. A. G. Festing, Ceylon Civil Service, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—TYRWHITT DRAKE.—March 24, at Little Missenden Church, by the Rev. Louis Fenn, Charles Goodrich Carter, son of Col. and Mrs. Carter, of Orpwood, Ardington, Berks, to Dorothy Mary Tyrwhitt Drake, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, of Shardeloes, Amersham, Berks.

WEBBER—PREEDY.—March 25, at the Hammersmith Parish Church, Francis Agar Webber, son of Capt. G. G. Webber, R.N., of Southend-on-Sea, to Ellen Anna Preedy, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Preedy, C.B., of Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire.

DEATHS.

CAMERON.—March 25, at his residence, Nea House, Christchurch, after a long illness, General Sir William Gordon Cameron, G.C.B., V.D., Colonel of the King's Own, son of the late Col. William Gordon Cameron, K.H.

OLDHAM.—March 23, at The Lodge, Great Bealings, Suffolk, Brigade-Surg. Charles Frederick Oldham, late of the Indian Medical Service, aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MOUTRAY.—April 3, at Dalhousie, the wife of Anketell G. Moutray, the Connaught Rangers, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim:—A man's folly is known by these two things—speaking of matters which do not concern him and answering questions which are not put to him.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Moldavia" leaves Bombay harbour on to-day next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail ...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Indiana .....Selleniek
Overture.....Lutepiel .....Bela
Valse .....Lyeistrata.....Linoke
Selection .....All the Girls ..... Hume
Cornet Solo..The Children's Home..Cowen
Mercean .....Humoreske.....Dvorak
Selection.....the Gondoliers .....Sullivan
Two Step ...Everybody's doing it...Berlin

MUSIC AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music at the Maidania, commencing at 9-30 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Steadfast & True...Teik
Valse ....Night of Gladness..Ancliffe
Songs and Dances of All Nations ...Godfrey
Indian Idyl.....Kismet .....Markey
Melodies (from).A Waltz Dream .. Straus
Kylephone Solo.La Juana .....Hewgill
Selection (of)...Wilkie Bird's Songs.Hume
Two Step .....I'm afraid to go home in the dark .....Alesivne

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall Bandmaster, will play a programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. to-day (with admission fee):—

March .....A Call to Arms...Bidgood
Three Dances to Henry VIII .....German
Melodies from Carmen ....Bizet
Valse ....La Valse D'Amoar.Cremieux
Souvenir de Valparaiso ...La Lamaouca ...Ritter
Songs and Dances of All Nations Arr.Godfry
Irish Skeich ...Ireland for Ever..Myddleton

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. B. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Florentines.....J. Facik
Clarionet Solo.. Concert Aria ...Bergson
(a Medley.....Un Pen d'Amour.Silesa
(b Dance .....The Argentine Tango..... Rubens
Grand Selection Maritana .....Wallace
Valse .....The Sunshine Girl ...Rubens
Selection ..... Our Miss Gibbs ...Monckton
Two Step .....Ma Dusky Maid...Vere Smith

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission pre Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Semiramis" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 1 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th April 1913. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Abbott, President in Chief of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, will visit Bombay on the 22nd intant.

The Provincial (Local) Council presided over by Mr. James MacDonald, J.P., are arranging for a public meeting to be held at the Indo-British Institution on Tuesday the 22nd inst., at 9 p. m. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, who represents the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian communities on the Imperial Legislative Councils, will address the meeting.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the association will be held at Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby-road, on Wednesday, 16th April, 1913, at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.). The meeting will receive the report of the managing committee and the audited balance-sheet for 1912-1913; elect a president, two vice-presidents and seven members of the managing committee for 1913-1914; and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th April.

NOTICE.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah Schoneshter, Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

Greek administration notify that correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has re-opened via Eastern Bulgarian administration notify opening to international service Seligrad (Moustapha Pasha) Gorna Dioumai (Djoumaibala) Lozengadi, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demin Hissar, Dedeghadj and Nevrkop. Charges for above mentioned places as for Europe (19-12-12).

Servian administration notify opening to International Service of following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Ko ssouka, Kratavi, Kitchsko, Vizes (Koorprulu), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-12-12).

Montenegrin administration notify opening office at Saint Jean Di Medova (Sgobannia Di Medua). (24-12-12).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13)

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Tepoils, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk and rates shown against other offices in Mexico on page 69 Telegraph Guide (1-4 13).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Yungchang and Talifu (2-4-13).

Saigon Bangkok route interrupted (11-4-13).

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th Mar., 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receip's.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 200000	Rs. 450000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 654000
Or per mile of Ry ..	212	476	4	692
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	3 250365	5532714	40636	8083028
Total for 13 weeks ...	2:0365	5982714	40·56	8737023
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year.	3 211515	457728	14760	684003
Per mile of Ry. do...	224	484	15	723
Total to cor. date do...	278527 1	6083966	97712	8917449

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 30,003
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,30,426

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

3rd Sunday after Easter.—13th April, 1913

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Eyree in E flat. Hymns 133, 202, 526, 548; 5-30 p. m Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Anthem—"The Righteous living for ever." Mendelssohn. Hymns—297, 235. Collections for—League of Mercy. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon alms for Church expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—English—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for the Additional Clergy Society. Marathi Service—9 a. m., Gujerati Service—2-30 p. m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dhanji (by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service

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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 10. BOMBAY, APRIL 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	71 7-16	1-4	
3 do. Rentes.	95 1-4		unchgd
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan	99		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 13-16	3-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 3-4	5-16	
do. 2 months' bence ...	27 15-16	9-16	
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-4	1 1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·28 1-2	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·49	1-2	
do do. New York	4·85 7-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5		since
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 3-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-2		1-8

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by bear covering.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £2,0,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.

Transfers on Madras ...Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions ...£37,100,000	Inc £	800,000
Public Deposits. £16,100,000	Dec £	5,000,000
Other Deposit .. £13,400,000	Inc £	3,000,000
Govt. Securities...£13 000,000	Unchanged	
Other Securities £7,500,000	Dec £	3,600,000
Notes and Coin..£26,800,000	Inc £	1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Moderate business.
Futures	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm with a fair demand.
Total Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports ...	1,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	7·80 -02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	10·00 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·70	6 70	6·67	6·63
—02	—02	—02	—01
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	
6·51	6·37	6·28	
—02	—01	—01	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	
6·25	6·23	6·22	
—01	—01	—01	

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·13 July 12·10.

New York official Noon call May 12·10 July 12·07.

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·58 July 12·45

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	12,000
" Receipts at " last year...	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
" Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton	12·51 —·10

Futures—Month of May 12·02—·7

Futures—Month of July 11·98—·7

Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of May ...	12·49—14
Futures month of July ...	12·37—15
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	3 3 3-4 + 1-8
Do. Months ...	May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	3 7 7-8 unchgd
Do Months— ...	May-June. London—Value

Tone—Firm.

Australian Wheat ... Unchgd

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	49 1-4 + 1-4
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 3-4 — 1-4
Do. Months— ...	April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Nearest Value.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	45 3-8 + 1-4
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done	

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	47 + 1-4
Do. Months— ...	Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.	

Tone—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	42 3-8 + 3-8
do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-13-6 unchgd April-May—Hull—Buyers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...	11 3-8 + 1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	3 5 —1-4d

April-May—Sellers—Easier

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£80 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...	7d. unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£68 5s. + 3-16

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. —Value.

ARRIVALS :—

" Loosma."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar

C&F India (Double bags)...13 6 3-4—3-4d

D. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Moderate business doing at rather easier rates.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar

C & F India ... 12 9 unchgd.

Do Months of Shipments—April-May—Sellers.

Tone—Dull—Neglected.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 10 1-2 3-4d.

Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers. 10—1-2d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Opened easier. Closed quiet.

E & B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 3 unchgd.

Months of Shipments...April-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Very quiet. Prices in buyers favor.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 4 1-2 unchgd,

Month of Shipments ... April—Value.

Tone—Firmer.

Java Sugar—Unchgd—Very quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 × 18

C and F Calcutta—

Do. 10 9 3-4—July-Dec—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do. 10 11 1-4—July-Dec—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—

Do. 11 9 3-4—July-Dec—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do. 11 11 1-4—July-Dec—Value.

April—No quotation.

Tone—Quiet and nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [11TH Apr. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bulns	84,480	London	M'cantile Bank
3 Boxes Sovns	2,25,000	Aden	National Bank
23 Boxes Gold Bulns	16,35,840	London	do
2 Boxes Sovn	1,53,600	Freemantle	do
2 Boxes Gold Bulns Sovns ...	1,15,000	London	H'kong Bank.
	40,500	do	do
1 Box Sovns	18,615	do	Eastern Bank
1 Box Gold Bulns	37,500	do	R Asiatic Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	39	47,119
P. B. and C. I. Ry...	58	70,601

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " "	3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " "	31st Dec. 1912 8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-16d. demand for Cash, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been limited. Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. end May
Do. do Francs	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 3-4
Shanghai "	...193
Japan "	...148 1-4 to 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 1-16d. for cash and 95 3-4d. for the settlement and has improved 1-16 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs.	95 12 0
Settlement	"	95 13 0

BULLION.—

A sharp rise of 9-16 is reported in the London market for bar silver yesterday, the ready rate having advanced to 27 3-4 and the forward rate to 27 15-16. The rise is reported to be due to brass covering. New York was 1 1-4 up at 60 1-4. The local market opened at 68 15-16 ex-duty for the settlement, and after declining 3-16 improved at the close to the opening rate. A fair business has been done and prices for all position close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24	0 0
Australian " ...	"	23	15 0
Sovereigns " ...	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	"	68	11 0
1st Settlement ...	"	68	15 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	69	7 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	"	78	1 0
1st Settlement March ...	"	78	5 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	78	13 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of seven lakhs bills and 52·90 lakhs T. T., tenders at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 1-32d. receiving 9 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 66 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is again 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 21st March and arrived to-day with mail of the 28th March brings £90,000 Silver, £180.000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	2,63,000
Bombay ...	... "	40,000
Madras ...	... "	2,00,000
	Total... "	5,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 28th March and comes with the mail of the 4 April brings £90,000 Silver £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereign for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	20,000
Bombay ...	... "	Nil
Madras ...	... "	1,10,000
	Total... "	1,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 4th April and comes with the mail of the 11th April brings £320,000 Silver, £180,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	4,60,000
Bombay ...	... "	80,000
Madras ...	... "	1,80,000
	Total .. "	7,20,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	41,73,000
Other Deposits ...	65,000	.....
Sundries	54,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	28,9 ,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	39,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities		76,93,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	10,35,000	.....
Bullion	.....	40,000
Balances with other Banks.	.....	1 8,000
Sundries	83,000	.....
Cash	...	2,69,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	71,912	63,825	+ 8,087
Receipts from 1st Sept. 191 to 10th April 1913 ...	1,917,462	1,882,247	+ 35,215
Shipments for the week ...	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	7,659	218	+ 5,551
China ...			
Japan ...	68,522	22,333	+ 46,189
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	76,191	24,451	+ 51,740
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 10th April 1913 ...	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	225,941	179,56	+ 43,385
China ...	17,843	20,25	— 2,407
Japan ...	619,090	615,170	+ 4,320
Coast Ports ...	18,589	18,961	— 72
Total...	816,963	828,637	+ 47,926
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	11,35	17,633	+ 219
China ...			
Japan ...	12,174	45,618	— 3
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 31st March 1913, 12,718 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 4th April 1913—7,044 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish..	5,643	238,099	265,240
Central India.	4,646	68,432	111,794
Barsee and Nagur ...	2,617	97,446	86,180
Berar ...	7,879	3 ,794	463,668
Central Provinces ...	6,831	2 8,417	318,052
Total Oomras	27,646	935,188	1,244,934
Dholleras ...	5,769	11 ,860	23,766
Broach ...	20,773	151,189	133,568
Ompta and Dharwar ..	4,782	42.376	97,273
Westerns ..	3,033	4.915	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	1,709	340,263	107,203
Bengals (Baputana) ..	4,710	95,990	55,465
Sind ..	2,633	106,085	76,931
Persian ..	.....	1,531	3,330
American ..	877	29,622	124,697
Egyptian ..	.....	1,815	981
Other sorts..	...	3,928	9,106
Total ...	71,912	1,9 7,432	1,382,247

a Or 24,001 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 10th April 1913 ...	1,917,462
	2,317,462
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 10th April 1913 ...	876,563
	1,440,899
Less Afloat	23,826
	1,417,073
Less Estimated mill consumption	632,000
	785,073
Less up-country by rail ...	19,862
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 11th April 1913.	765,211
Difference since last week ...	+ 4,130

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

During the early part of the past week small fluctuations occurred in the home markets, and there was little change in the position. Advices to hand yesterday showed a fairly sharp rise of 15 to 16 points in futures in New Orleans, but to-day New Orleans is 14 to 15 points lower. The weather in America has no doubt been in favourable, and anxiety is felt regarding overflows. Some replanting is said to be necessary, but the actual outturn of the crop can in no way be affected by the recent weather conditions. It is too early for damage to be done. As we said last week, delay in planting is more likely to affect summer months than new crop positions, and with favourable weather later or new crop may decline and old crop keep steady, or even advance. The political situation is still far from satisfactory, but should a settlement of the existing difficulties be actually arrived at, it is likely to give the impetus to trade which has so long anticipated. Spot sales in Liverpool have shown some improvement lately, and the Manchester market is more active.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures May ...	12·15	12 03	— ·13
" July ...	12 09	11·99	— 10
Spot... ...	12·60	12·50	— ·10
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	12·46	12·49	+ ·03
" July ...	12·36	12·37	+ ·01
Spot ...	12 9-16	12 1-2	— 1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Apr.-May	6·72	6 71	— ·02
" June-July...	6·69	6·67	— ·02
Spot	6·99	7·00	+ ·01

For forward delivery the local market has been quiet with little business doing Some sales of fine Broach April and May have been made, and a small business has been done in Bengals and Sindh-Punjab for May delivery. For Oomeras there has been very little demand and business has dragged, fine Khamgaon Akola May having been offered during the week at Rs. 288 without attracting buyers. To-day the quotation for this description is Rs. 287. Mills have now and then been in the market for staple sorts, and a small business is reported. The tone of the market is weak at the close.

Prices for ready cotton have shown a tendency to give way under the influence of a poor demand and many anxious sellers. Exporters have bought quietly, and mills are only taking for the actual requirements. Receipts for the week are 72,000 bales, or about 8,000 bales in excess of the corresponding week last year, and though shipments have been fairly heavy the stock shows a small increase on the week, as compared with a decrease of over 30,000 bales last week.

The market closes quiet.

The market has remained quiet but steady during the day with little doing in contracts. Rates close as under. The demand for ready has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	311	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	"	306	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	303	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	"	299	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	"	296	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	283	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	"	270	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	269	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	"	306	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	"	295	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·66	6·66	6·63
—04	—04	—04
July-August.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6·58	6·47	6·33
—05	—04	—04
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·24	6·21	6 19
—04	—04	—04

FREIGHTS.

Business still continues on a fairly large scale at much the same rates at last week. The following is reported:—

GENOA :—1,000 tons seeds cotton at 16s. April. Also small lots at 14s. 3d. light seeds, 16s. 3d. seeds cotton for April. 1,000 tons light seeds at 14s. seeds cotton at 16s. wheat at 18s. for May; and 1,500 for June at the same rates.

HULL—2,800 tons light seeds at 13s. relet for April. 1,000 tons light, seeds at 13s. 6d., seeds cotton at 15s. 16d., wheat at 17s. 6d. for May; and 1,000 tons for June at the same rates. Also 1,000 tons light seeds for June at 13s. 9d, ; and 1,500 tons light seeds 1st to 15th July at 13s. 9d.

DUNKIRK—1,000 tons seeds cotton at 16s. 3d. April; and 500 tons light seeds at 14s. seeds cotton at 16s. May.

BARI—2,000 tons wheat at 20s. for May.

HANSA LINE—1,000 tons light seeds at 14s. 6d. seeds cotton at 16s. 6d, for June; and 750 tons light seeds at 14s, 6d., seeds cotton at 16s. 6d. for August.

The following are rates :—

ANTWERP ...	15s light seeds	17s.	s. Cotton.
DUNKIRK	14s. 6d.	" 16s. 6d.	"
MARSEILLES	15s.	" 16s. 6d.	"
LIVERPOOL	16s.	" 16s. 6d.	"
HAVRE	16s. 6d.	" 18s. 6d.	"
GENOA	14s. 6d.	" 16s. 6d.	"
HULL	13s. 9d.	"	
TRIESTE—			
VENICE—	18s.	" 19s.	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT

LINSEED :—

The heavy speculation which has taken place in the bazaar during the past week is responsible for the wide fluctuations which have occurred. Stocks are increasing, and, owing to the profitable margin shown in selling May delivery against ready goods, accumulations are large. Heavy tenders are likely to be made early next month, and it remains to be seen whether bull manipulators will be able to maintain the market. In the meanwhile further fluctuations are likely.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	7 14	0 B.T.
" ...	"	8 4	0 R.T.
May.	"	8 14	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

Heavy arrivals have had little or no effect on the market and prices have been well maintained. A large business has been put through in both yellow and brown descriptions, and the market is steady owing to Calcutta paying better rates for local consumption.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Apl-May	Rs	8 8	0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready	"	7 3	0 B.T.
" Etawah.	"	7 4	0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat	"	8 6	0 B.T.
" Cawnpore	"	8 6	0 R.T.

WHEAT:—

The markes is steady in sympathy with the home markets, but arrivals are increasing from the Central Provinces and Central India. Some business in hard yellows and hard reds has resulted. As soon as arrivals from the Delhi side commence an easier tone is likely to prevail.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
White Pissi 85 p. c. ready	5	9	6 R.T.
" Cawnpore April	5	7	6 "
" Delhi April-May.	5	10	9 "

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet owing to increasing arrivals. Buyers at home are hesitating to pay present prices which are still two high. The tone of the market is easier, at present and the tendency downward, but later on a recovery may take place.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	12 2	0 B.T.
April-May...	"	12 14	0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

There has been more enquiry for yellow varieties this week, and prices are steadier, but in other sorts there is little change to report.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	57	0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	49	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	"	62	0 0
" Secunderabad	"	60	8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs.	50	0 0
Small	"	47	8 0

CASTORSEED :—

There has been a fair enquiry and prices are steadier.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	35	8 0

COTTONSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	26	0 0

MOWRASEED :—

This market is also steady.

We quote:—

July-Sept ...	...Rs	8	5 0	R.T

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	71,912 bales.
Wheat ...	...	163,472 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	168,454 "
Rapeseed ...	...	90,997 "
Gingellyseed	...	16,248 "
Poppyseed ...	...	14,269 "
Groundnuts...	...	15,516 "
Castorseed ...	...	87,307 "
Rice ...	...	210,344 "
Myrabollams.	...	21, 29 "
Cottonseed ...	...	94,499 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	317 "
Gram ...	...	12,469 "
Joowar ...	...	30,338 "
Maize ...	...	11 "
Barley ...	...	2,378 "

LOCAL YARNS.

We have no improvement to advice in this market, which continues dull with very little business passing. A few small sales are reported to China buyers. The market closes quiet.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is a slight improvement in the local market for some goods, The Manchester market has been firm during the week and has shown more activity.

WHITE GOODS :—The market is steady, and there is a slight improvement in the demand.

GREY GOODS :—In this market also there is some imprisonment in the enquiry, and prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues quiet and the demand is poor, but prices are maintained.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The home market is unchanged. Here the market is steady and the demand has improved.

TURKEY RED POINTS :—The market remains quiet with little doing.

DHOOTIES :—The Bombay market is steady and the demand is improving. The market at home is steady and unchanged.

METALS.

There was little or no change in the Home market during the week but prices here have gone easier owing to the combination being dissolved.

COAL MARKET.

The market is dull, with very little doing, though rates maintain a high level. The numerous arrivals of steamers during the past fortnight have resulted in a shortage of labour necessary to deal with the influx of tonnage, the coaling of Naval and R I M ships, etc.

The approximate quotations are :—

	Rs a	Forward Rs a
Powell Duffryn ...	24 4	24
Davisons W Hartley ...	21 8	21 4
Heilgers Standard ...	17 12	17
Natal	21 8	21
Westphalian ...	22 12	22
Desherghur... ...	19 8	19
Jherriah	.....	17

	Ready.	Forward.
Heilgei's Authracite coal ...	Nil	Nil
" Standard coal.....	Nil	18

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand.....150°		
American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	"	4 12 2
Tiger Brand .....125°		
American	"	4 12 2
White Camelia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ..... 125°	"	4 4 0
Elephant Brand		
Bulk in tins .....125°	"	4 4 0
Elephant Brand	per 8 l gals.	
Bulk without tins ...125°	"	3 10 0
	per 2 tins.	
Camel Brand in tins...125°	"	4 4 0

Strong and advancing.

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	12	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	6	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	10	0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair...	4	4	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	5	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	3	15	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	7	0
Shell 150 cases per case ...	5	8	0
Anchor cases per case ...	4	13	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's Limited's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	11	6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound...	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and nearly unchanged and no large fluctuations have occurred during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,680 ; Bank of India's to Rs. 65 ; Bank of Baroda have changed hands at Rs. 70 ; Indian Specie have improved to Rs. 55 1-4 ; Bombay Merchant Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 12 3-4 ; Central Bank of India shares have improved to Rs. 29 1-2 to 29 1-4 ; Eastern Bank shares have been put through at Rs. 86. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 240 ; Bombay United are steady at 545. Central India's after touching Rs. 2,180 ; have improved to Rs. 2,190 ; China's have ruled at and about 740 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are steady at Rs. 1,450 ; Crescent's Rs. 108 3-4 ; David's at Rs 491 1-4 ; Fazulbhoy's at Rs. 492 1-2 ; Finlays at Rs. 372 1-2; Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 150; Kohinoor's have improved to Rs. 772 1-2 ; Madhovji Dharamsey Mills shares to Rs. 1,380 ; Maneckji Petits to Rs. 3,210 ; Morarji Goculdas Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 3,050 X D ; New Great Easterns are steady at Rs. 252 1-2; New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,030 Standards at Rs.1,310; Sun Mill shares at Rs. 130 ; Swan Mill sdares at Rs 295; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,745; Press shares are nearly, unchanged with little doing. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are steady at Rs. 587 1-2 ; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company Ld. Ordinary shares at Rs. 184 1-2 ; Preference shares at Rs. 175. Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 250 ; and Preference shares to Rs. 277 1-2 ; Central India Mining Company shares have declined to Rs. 30 1-2 XD. Shivrajpur are steady at Rs. 20. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have been put through at Rs.830. Tata Iron and Still Co. ordinary shares at and about Rs. 101. Defered shares at Rs. 222 and Preference shares at Rs. 176. Treachers have improved to Rs. 480. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantage have changed hands at Rs. 650 to Rs. 65,2 1-2. Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 136. Tapti Valley Railway at Rs.59 2 1-2. Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 133. Central Provinces at Rs. 97 and Gujrat Railways at Rs. 121. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 11.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	12,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000	do
Exports to Continent ...	3,000	do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·50	—·0
Future Cotton at New York May	12 03	—17
Future Cotton at New York July	11·99	—17
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Quiet	
Tone Market at closing Futures	do	

General Tone of Market :—

Declined on bearish private crop reports and longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 10.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May	12·42—14
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	12·37—15
Opening tone of Market—	Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 10

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Steady and closed Quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Quist
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ...	Quiet
Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 "
Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	7,000 "
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	10·00
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6·96—2
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C	

G. C. C. Liverpool.

Apr.-May	6·66	—6
May-June	6·66	—6
June-July	6·63	—6
July-Aug.	6·59	—5
Aug.-Sept.	6·47	—6
Sept.-Oct.	6·33	—5
Oct.-Nov.	6·24	—5
Nov.-Dec.	6·21	—5
Dec.-Jan.	6·19	—5

Manchester piece goods market—Firm with rather quiet tone. Jaconet Dhooties are easier with less enquiry—There is enquiry from Bombay for Grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, Apr. 10.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1650
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	170½
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7½ „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65¼
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29¼
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£50
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£8⅜
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	775
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	720
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	545
Century ...	100	100	3	275
Central India ...	500	500	70	2·87½
China ...	1000	1000	...	740
Cho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1452½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4	108⅜
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1115
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
Dasid ...	450	250	10	49½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	510
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	...	492½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1680
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	375
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	150
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680½
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1250
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	772½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1390
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	3160
Madhauji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1380
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3202½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3050
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1025
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	150
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	815
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	75
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1310
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	117½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	295
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1742½
Textile	500	500	20	1425
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	400
do ...	500	500	Nil	637½
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	621

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	50	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1230
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	127½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mehuva...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	855
New Barar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Omri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co. Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmednbad-Prantej-Ry	500	500	8 p c	652½
Amrita-Party ...	100	100	6 „	1 6
Bieds Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Kha...				
Jhad-Feeder ...	100	10	6 „	
Do. Mirpur Kha—				135
Khadro Feeder ...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	502½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133½
Central Provinces...	25	4	...	27
Gujrat Railway ...	100	4	...	121

A ROMANTIC HISTORIAN.

IV.

(By Pestanji Dorabji Khandalavala.)

Henry VIII was not the man to yield to legitimate emotions long. His manner of half amends had gained him a character of honesty and bluffness. Had he not put Empson and Dudley, the hated emissaries of his father, to death for extortions? The ill-got treasures needed restitution. But were not they safe in his purse? What more excellent than to have satisfied the conscience, and filled the treasury? For eighteen years no scruples had troubled him on the subject of his marriage with the widow of his brother. Fascinating Anne had now become his conscience, and there was no quieting its qualms. The voice which could pardon sin could not dissolve his marriage, as political pressure prevented the Pope from agreeing to his prayer. Impatient of the system of delays, hopes, promises, and prevarications, Henry lost temper, and goaded into opposition by disappointment, he opened his ears to the murmurs which on every side, from all nations, and in all tongues were rising against the assumptions, and authority of the papal throne. These outcries, it had been found, impossible to hush. It was not as the poet tells us: "That Gospel light first beamed from Boleyn's eyes." There was manifest incongruity between the words of the scripture, and the claims of Rome, and there lay

THE GAUNTLET THROWN

by the adherents of either side. While all England was discussing the marriage, Cranmer, a doctor of theology of the University of Cambridge, a mild and timorous man, of deep scholarship and innocent life, suggested to the King that as the sword of Charles V weighed more with Pope Clement VII than all reasoning, application might be made to the universities and learned men of Europe to decide the question of divorce. This meant the negation of the authority of the Holy See, and was the first word of the revolution. Wolsey had ill-played his double game; and his fall was not enough to appease public opinion. The wind of reform blowing over England had been less stormy than that which had ravaged Germany, but strong enough to agitate the whole kingdom. Families, assemblies, and even Churches were divided into two camps. On one side were ranged those who respected tradition, on the other those who accepted the new ideas. Parties are always embodied in certain personages, and here were two women personifying opposite tendencies:

CATHERINE AND ANNE.

From a single fact we can appreciate how acute the crisis was. The universities, the seats of all learning, and the theatre of all discussion had pronounced in a great majority in favour of Anne Boleyn. England's Reformation was born of the passion of a foppish king. He wavered between obedience and revolt. He began by defending the Pope against Luther, and ended by becoming Pope himself. He did and undid his theology, as he did and undid his nuptial bed. All these crimes were pardoned him because he repelled the tyranny of Rome. England regards without much horror the figure of this magnificent and terrible King, pontiff and dictator, whose favour was as formidable as his anger and whose love was death's decree. The influence lost by the Spanish party revived with Mary's reign. Daughter of Catherine, she had remained true to her mother's faith. She chose Renard the Ambassador of Charles V for her confidential Counsellor. His preponderating influence determined her in selecting Philip, the son of Charles, for her husband. The English nation was indignant at her choice not falling on Courtenay, the son of Edward IV's daughter, and a scion of one of the noblest families of the kingdom. That union would have been a pledge of peace and stability.

PHILIP CAME TO ENGLAND

with numerous cooks and guards in his train. He had to fear both poison and assassination and appeared in public dressed in a coat of mail. Debauched, disdainful and cold, he was led into marrying her by pure ambition, and was not long in discovering that he had no hopes of having an heir to conciliate the affections of his new subjects. He returned to the continent even before his father's abdication. This marriage helped but to accentuate the hatred which the English manifested already against Spain. The accession of Queen Elizabeth was a return of national sentiment, as well as of the Anglican Church. Save her glorious reign, the policy of the Kings of England for a period of about one hundred and fifty years, was influenced always, and dominated at times by the fear of Spain, or by the desire to render this power favourable to herself. This policy had the support of the Court only. The nation was hostile to it. But the sessions of Parliament were then so rare and public opinion so little heard, that the true historic colour of the time is difficult to distinguish, if the chronicles with which Hepworth Dixon has filled his voluminous narratives were neglected. The history of Catherine of Aragon and of Anne Boleyn is the struggle between Spanish and English influence in the councils of Government. To recount the

REMINISCENCES OF WINDSOR,

the secular palace of the Kings and of the Tower of London, where all the victims of political struggles were shut up, is to place in parallel order the royal wishes, and the popular tendencies of the diverse epochs. Hepworth Dixon speaks with patriotic pride of the one monument as of the other. It is in Windsor that all the Stuarts lived; but all the sovereigns of whom the country cherishes grateful remembrances have left traces of their passage there. With regard to the Tower of London, built on the site of a Roman camp and a Saxon fortress, consecrated in its existing form by William the Conqueror, it summarises the national history of the last nine centuries. What to compare with, this monument in which all the traditions are alive! The Kremlin at Moscow, the Doge's Palace at Venice, the Louvre, the Tulieres, the Escurial and Sans-Souci are of comparatively recent date. To be smitten with love for walls, however venerable by age, or by souvenirs, is not without inconvenience nevertheless. Whether the question is of a man or an edifice, the biographer is fired with enthusiasm; he prepares for his hero a very large place in the sunshine of history.

HEPWORTH DIXON

has often the air of one writing a tragedy for a scenery manufactured beforehand; to accommodate men to things, to impose adventures on personages which a preconceived plot demands. This is a method familiar to authors of historic romance. If they do not inform us the exact chronology of facts, they have at least the merit of giving us sometimes the true aspect of the epoch. To present events under a dramatic colouring, and paint men by their salient traits of character, is the constant aim of the writer. He is not particular to being exact and complete always. It scarcely is unpleasant to him to go against received opinions. In his book on the Holy Land, he recounts having met somewhere, a farmer of the Ukraine, who having taken into his head to offer his prayer at the Saviour's tomb, left home one day on horseback with a few kopecks in his pocket. Arrived at Odessa, he sold his horse for paying his passage to Beyrout. From Lebanon to Nazareth, and from Nazareth to Jerusalem he went on foot, now alone, now with caravans, sleeping now in a convent and now at the foot of an olive-tree, ever gay and ever hungry, living on alms, or the fruits he picked on the road. This man, careless of ordinary precautions and holding the information furnished by guide-books in disdain, is the type of our author, who travels likewise over time and space, having assuredly as much care for his material well-being as disdain for acquired notions or ready-made judgments. He died in 1879. His numerous works bear a stamp of originality, which less prolific writers do not possess.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, April 9.

For this time of the year the heat during the day is intense and alike unbearable to man and beast. If we do not get the April showers which bring in May flowers, the prospect will be altogether dismal. As it is we hear of cases of heat-stroke and cerebral complications, and if the thermometer keeps going up, it is dreadful to think what may not happen during the next month. As a compensation for the grilling one undergoes during the day, the night for the present is tolerably cool and the early hours of the morning are certainly refreshing.

The following is published in the Residency Orders for the guidance of Registrars in the Hyderabad State. If a person giving notice of a birth or death does not personally attend before the Registrar, the written notice tendered by such person shall be attested either by (1) a Magistrate of any class including an Honorary Magistrate under the British or the Nizam's Government, (2) a servant of the British or the Nizam's Government whose emoluments are not less than Rs. 50 monthly, (3) a pensioner of the British or the Nizam's Government whose pension is not less than Rs. 25 monthly, (4) any person authorised to solemnize a marriage under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and (5) a Medical Officer of the British or the Nizam's Government or a private medical practitioner holding a University diploma. Failing any of these, the evidence of any two respectable persons may be accepted by the Registrar.

After a long period of gestation the so-called Hyderabad Civil Service Class is now being brought into existence. One of its rules lays down that no student will be admitted who had not passed the Intermediate examination of a University. In the absence of this diploma, the Principal of the Nizam College is vested with the authority to examine and declare that an applicant is competent for the Intermediate examination and which declaration is tantamount to a diploma. The wisdom of this course is not generally approved of. But it looks as though to obviate difficulties or to suppress comments a University itself is to be established. The mere idea of a Hyderabad University is unthinkable but it will be interesting to watch developments.

Yesterday being the feast-day of the parish priest of St. Joseph's parish, the English-speaking section of the Chadderghaut Catholic community met in the evening at the Parish Hall to present him with a congratulatory address accompanied by a purse made up by collections received through the efforts of Miss Elga Luschwitz and Mrs. F. Moraes. In replying to the address, Rev. Father I. Pagani said he was delighted to see such a large gathering before him but was sorry he could not fully express in words his sense of thankfulness. The encomiums showered on him, he thought, were due rather to the kindly feeling and good nature of his parishioners than to any merit of his own. If he did any good at all for the benefit of his parish, he could only wish he could do something to give him the consciousness that he was worthy of the credit. His mission here, like every other priest's is a responsible one, beset with no end of worry and care; but all worked for one end—the glory of God. The First Infantry band of H. H. the Nizam's Regular Troop was present and played some fine selections of music, the proceedings terminating with "God Save the King."

THE NEW FLAGSHIP.

The "Swiftsure" battleship was commissioned at Portsmouth on the 25th ultimo, with a Chatham crew by Captain H. J. T. Marshall, who will bring her out to Aden where the flag of Rear Admiral Peirse will be transferred to her from the "Highflyer." Captain Marshall will bring back the "Highflyer" for paying off, and Captain Raymond A. Nugent will continue the duties of Flag Captain of the East Indies Squadron. Commander H. K. Kitson, the senior executive officer of the "Highflyer," will join the "Swiftsure" at Aden. The following appointments have been made to the "Swiftsure":—Lieutenants C. R. Wace, C. Winthrop-Swithinbank, W. T. N. Ford, R. N. Suter (reappointed for physical training), H. A. D. Keate, Major H. D. E. O'Sullivan, Royal Marine Light Infantry (reappointed to command of the marines of the squadron), Lieutenant J. Geldard, Royal Marine Light Infantry (for wireless telegraphic duties); Lieutenant G. H. Kendle, Royal Marine Artillery; Fleet Surgeon T. T. Jeans, Staff Surgeon F. Cock, Rev. T. G. Howard, M.A., Chaplain, Surgeon A. P. Adshead, Sub-Lieutenants W. S. Carson and A. H. Polhill; Gunners E. Abbott and W. Sutherland; Chief Artificer Engineer H. T. Watson, Artificer Engineers A. J. Ellison, E. Chafer and E. D. Roberts, and Clerk A. Batley.

Lieutenant G. S. Hobson will navigate the "Swiftsure" to Aden and then take a similar duty on the voyage back with the "Highflyer."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE CRITICISMS.

Mr. L. G. H. Horton-Smith, joint founder of the Imperial Maritime League, in an interview with a representative of the Press Association to-day (27th March), said the one good point to which he could refer in Mr. Churchill's speech of yesterday, was the intimation that the Admiralty had at last listened to the insistent representations of the Imperial Maritime League for the arming of selected British merchantmen, to defend themselves and their fellows on the high seas in time of war from the attacks of the armed merchantmen of Germany. But it must be made clearly definite, he added, that the guns and ammunition for these ships must be carried in time of peace, for in these days of wireless there would be no time for the ships to return to port to get them.

With regard to the estimates generally, Mr. Churchill, he said, had unreservedly condemned both himself and the Admiralty for their lack of provision of the delays which had taken place in their naval construction, owing to labour strikes and otherwise; for, he admitted that the present estimates ought to have been substantially higher than they were, and that they would have been, but for extreme congestion in the shipyards. More blame to him, declared Mr. Horton-Smith, for having allowed matters to come to such a pass that he could not even give the country the estimates which he himself admitted the country to require.

Mr. Churchill still strongly insisted upon the difficulty of our being ready to meet "at our average moment" the attack of the next strongest Naval Power "at its selected moment" when by his own admission of last year, 25 to 30 per cent. of our ships would not be immediately available, yet he had so arranged matters that on the 1st April, 1914, we should be actually inferior to Germany, in the number of Dreadnoughts in home waters immediately available for war, the numbers being:—Great Britain, 18 for defence, and Germany, 21 for attack.

Nothing in the present estimates could alter that position for April, 1914, and the only course for this country during the present and next years was at once to make the fullest possible use of the reserves of all sorts, so as to give complements to the utmost possible number of our existing available ships, many of which at present lacked the personnel to man them.

Again, it was no use placing too great reliance upon the three Canadian Dreadnoughts. Firstly, they were not yet even voted by Canada; secondly, it was not yet clear that they would be voted; and, thirdly Mr. Borden, on the 25th instant, made it quite clear that even if voted, and the contracts let with the utmost despatch for their construction, they would not be ready for commission before the next Canadian General Election, and that it was quite possible that the Canadian people would then desire to recall these ships from home waters.

Mr. Horton-Smith stated that Mr. Churchill's proposal for a year's naval holiday in the world's shipyards was not merely fantastic, it was suicidal, for it played straight into the hands of Germany, which, in addition to the existing huge increase in her fleet, was now preparing a large increase in her Army, in order to deliver a crushing attack on France, as a preliminary to her end avour to settle what she was pleased to call "her account" with Great Britain. Moreover, Mr. Churchill's proposal left the Naval position as it is—a position, as already stated, eminently satisfactory to Germany.

The proposed new increase of personnel was, by Mr. Churchill's own admissions in the Navy Estimates themselves, as demonstrably inadequate as had been those of previous years, with the result that we were now gravely undermanned. If he had doubled the number proposed, Mr. Horton-Smith added, Mr. Churchill would have shown a clearer insight into the actual and prospective needs of the Navy.

There was no provision in the Estimates for any cruisers for the protection of our commerce and food supply. The armament of certain selected British merchantmen did not obviate the necessity for the presence of a large number of protecting cruisers on the thousands and thousands of miles of our trade-routes.

The provision of only sixteen destroyers was simply astonishing, in view of Mr. Churchill's own admission that we required more than 60 per cent. superiority in destroyers as against Germany alone, and on this basis we were over 36 short in the most recent (i. e. under ten-year-old) type of destroyers in January of the present year.

With regard to the air, said the critic, from a deal of language indulged in both by Mr. Churchill and by Colonel Seely, there emerged the one solid fact that Great Britain was still prepared to allow the command of the air to remain where it already was, namely, in alien hands.

To stop Germany once for all, the country must insist on the Government taking power for the raising of a great national loan for national defence. This had been consistently urged by the Imperial Maritime League upon the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1910 onwards, with an amount of high naval, military, and other expert backing never yet paralleled in the history of the Nation, save by the Imperial Maritime League itself in its successful struggle against the Naval Prize Bill and Declaration of London. British financial pedantry must now no longer be allowed to stand in the way of British national security. Both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George on the one side of politics in the United Kingdom, and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law on the other, had already conceded the correctness of the principle of a loan in times of national danger. The immediate adoption of that principle, concluded Mr. Horton-Smith, was now essential.

JAPANESE PROVERBS.

The similarity between Japanese and English proverbs is pointed out by Dr. J. Ingram Bryan, in the *Japan Magazine*.

In just the same manner as ourselves, the Japanese resort to those homespun adages, so well adapted to the capacity and the humour of the masses, to turn deftly a balking sentence or clinch a halting argument, where a more refined or redundant logic would undoubtedly fail. The people believe them, knowing full well that they persist only because they are true. Untouched by filth or falsehood, they have come down through the changing centuries with a message to man. There is no doubt that a greater mutual familiarity with the proverbs of Japan and those of the English-speaking races would do much to bring about a deeper degree of understanding and goodwill. These proverbs show that at bottom the human race is a solidarity; that reason at least is one and universal. Mentally penetrated by these pithy sayings, we realise that the men of Athens and Rome were not so far removed from those of Paris or London; nor the latter from the men of Tokyo and Pekin.

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"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In the House of Commons, on March 26, there were scenes of wild disorder in connection with the Consolidated Fund Bill in Committee. The chairman having changed his mind in respect to his own ruling as to putting the question that the first clause stand part of the Bill, the Unionists, who desired a prompt division, came into collision with the ministerialists, who desired to secure delay before going into the lobbies. There was a prolonged recrimination, in the course of which Mr. William Moore was named for disorderly conduct, and by formal resolution suspended, and Sir A. Markman was ordered to withdraw from the House. The first clause was added by 252 to 213, a Government majority of only 39. The subsequent clauses were added by larger majorities, and the Bill passed through Committee. Then, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Churchill, the First Lord, made a detailed statement as to naval policy.

Mr. Francis Norie Miller manager of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, who was adopted as prospective Unionist candidate for Perth about two years ago, has, for reasons of health, resigned his candidature.

Col. Hickman has joined the Parliamentary Committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the representative body of the officers of the Merchant Service. The Parliamentary Committee consists of three members of the House of Lords and nineteen members of the House of Commons.

On behalf of his Majesty's Government Earl Beauchamp entertained at dinner at the Foreign Office on March 26 Mr. W. Watt, Premier of Victoria; Mr. A. H. Peake, Premier of South Australia; Col. James Allen, Minister of Defence of New Zealand; Mr. W. A. Holman, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice of New South Wales; and Mr. L. O'Loughlin Speaker of the House Assembly of South Australia.

Lord Haldane addressed conference of the National Union of Teachers, at Weston-super-Mare on March 25. He referred in general terms to the preparation of a scheme of education by the Government, but declined to give details because a committee of the Cabinet, including Lord Crewe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Runciman, with the help of Mr. Arthur Acland, had been appointed at the beginning of December last and were still at work upon the problem. The Government in this matter needed the driving force of the nation behind them because it was to a great degree a question of ways and means. It was hoped that presently the universities would be made still more accessible.

There is an obvious discrepancy between date and price in Sir R. Isaac's evidence in the "Matin" libel action, which has already given rise to much comment. The comment is put very plainly in the "Mourning Post" by a correspondence signing himself "A Broker" who says:—"Sir Rufus Isaacs stated that on April 17 he purchased 10,000 American Marconi shares 'at a premium, in accordance with the market rate, and Sir E. Carson said the same thing—namely, 'at a' premium, which was the market price. There must surely be some error here, for as a member of the Stock Exchange, I know, you can verify me, that there was no market on April 17; it was not opened till 19th by the Shop. It was then opened at three and a-quarter and ran up to three and three-quarters to four. If the date is a mistake and if Sir Rufus should have said 19th, it is difficult to see how he can have only £1,200 loss on 10,000 or 8,000 shares. If he acquired 8,000 shares at market price his loss must be £19,000. If his loss is only £1,200 he must have acquired his shares below 'the market price,' unless his dates are unreliable if his dates are correct he must have bought his shares before a market price existed. In any case there is need of more information."

Mr. Gibson Bowles, speaking at Cholderton, near Salisbury, on March 24, referred to the Ministerial libel case against the Matin. He said that Sir Rufus Isaacs, who was the Attorney-General, a Privy Councillor, and a member of the Cabinet, avowed in the Law Courts that on April 17 last he bought 10,000 shares in the American Company at a price not named. It might be anything from 15,000l to 40,000. He sold 1,000 of these shares at the same price to Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also a Privy Councillor and a member of the Cabinet. The Attorney-General told them that both he and Mr. Lloyd George would sustain a loss by this speculation in American Marconis. But it mattered not whether there was a loss or a profit. There was not intention to sustain a loss; the intention was to sustain a profit; quite clearly. In fact, as Sir Rufus Isaacs admitted, he did obtain a profit on the sale of a certain portion of the 10,000 he had bought. This was not the time to pretend or make believe. He said these things distinctly, and he would take the consequences of his act, even if he had to appear at the Bar of the House of Commons. He said distinctly that act of the Attorney-General was most inappropriate, most indelicate, and most unbecoming of a Cabinet Minister. Considering the responsibility of the Government for the English Marconi Company, is regard to the American Marconi Company considering the cloud of scandal that had been aroused—though they might assume that it was without good cause—it was the duty of both Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George to make what speculations they desired to make in other directions than these. It was a nauseous story, and he would to God that it had never happened. Mr. Bowles then criticised the Parliament Act, and asked what was the duty of the Conservative Party in the crisis that had arisen. Its duty was to restore the Constitution to re-edify Parliament to bring again into activity the Sovereign power which rested in Parliment alone, and once again to restore to the English people the benefits of that Constitution so long and so carefully elaborated by their forefathers. In comprison with such a duty any question of tariffs was of no consequence at all. It was monstrous to see the leaders of the party wrangling over tariffs when the House was lying in ruins about them.

The twentieth annual congress of the Independent Labour Party was opened on March 24 in the Association Hall, Manchester. Mr. W. C. Anderson, the president, was in the chair. The delegates numbered about 300. Precautions were taken against the presence of militant woman suffragists at the conference, but not to a sufficient degree against their operations outside. The women imprisoned the assembled delegates by fastening the door with a stout chain and padlock. It was some time before the chain and padlock could be removed. On the previous day and on the invitation of Bishop Welldon, a number of delegates to the congress, including Mr. Keir Hardie, attended morning service at Manchester Cathedral. In the afternoon a joint woman suffrage demonstration of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and the Independent Labour Party was held in Platt Fields, Rusholme. Mr. Keir Hardie was the principal speaker. The meeting was of the "non-militant" section of the movement, but as it was rumoured that the "militants" would turn up in force to break up the gathering a large body of police was on duty. The "militant" women did not, however, make their appearance. A number of men, hostile to Mr. Hardie, interrupted him frequently with shouts of "traitor" and "India." Women, said Mr. Hardie, have no voice in making the laws which they are expected to obey. "What about Mrs. Pankhurst?" ejaculated one of the audience, to which Mr. Hardie retorted, "If women are not allowed a say in making the laws they are justified in breaking them." (Loud shouts of dissent and a voice, "What about burning houses?"). Mr Hardie continued:—"When men were agitating for the franchise not only were houses burnt, but there was armed revolution and rioting. I will oppose every Franchise Bill, including what is called plural voting, until women have the franchise." In the evening a demonstration of the Independent Labour Party was held in the Free Trade Hall, where there was a very large audience of men and women. Mr. Keir Hardie had only uttered a few words when several women assailed him with cries of Votes for Women. The audience shouted "Chuck 'em out!" and there was pandemonium for a time. A woman who was crying out from the back of the platform was seized and hustled down some stairs into the street. Another woman shouted "You miserable coward!" and there was a renewal of the hubbub which had marked the early stages of the proceedings. Mr. Hardie struggled to make himself heard above a gradually rising volume of dununciatory cries from the women and appeals to throw them out from his impatient and angry supporters. The floor of the hall was alive with suffragists, male and female, who were wildly gesticulating and howling epithets at Mr. Hardie. The police entered to see that no undue violence was used while the stewards dragged the interrupters to the doors and far from gently ejected them from the building. Severel women were carried to the exits. A male offender who fought stubbornly became the centre of a free fight. A few minutes later disorder again broke out, women shrieked out for votes, and stewards ran almost frantically to the parts of the hall whence the cries were the most shrill and piercing. Fighting with all their strength, the women offered strenuous resistance to removal. A number were bundled through a side door near the platform, while simultaneously others were sent out at the run from the back of the hall.

When the conference was resumed on March 25, it was announced that Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., had been unanimously elected chairman of the party for the coming year. A resolution in favour of all Labour members of Parliament, who had identified or might identify themselves with the Liberal or Unionist Parties being compelled to conform to the letter and the spirit of the Labour Party's constitution was adopted.

A conference of British, Spanish, and Belgian anarchists was held in Liverpool during the week-end. On March 23 those present decided to issue a manifesto regarding their policy, and at night a public meeting was held, at which Mr. G. Barret, editor of the "Anarchist," explained Anarchism. Mr. Barrett said they were no merely bomb-throwers. First and foremost anarchists were revolutionary. They were opposed to the rotten old system of society where wealth and poverty were united, and they suggested that the only cure was a complete and entire change. They wanted a state of society which would enable them to express and develop their individuality. They objected to a system of control of the workers by Parliament or anybody else. They wanted to deal with their own affairs, manage their own concerns, and be equal. Such a movement must come from those at the bottom, and its effect must be to overthrow those at the top. There was no other way except revolution, for no one belonging to the social system would take responsibility for it. When the revolution came they would take over the food supplies and combine to produce everything for the mind and body themselves.

The Strike Committee of the London Cook's Union and the Hotel Workers Union state that two Brighton hotels—the Albemarle and the Bedford—were "struck" on March 21 at lunch time. At both establishments the men's terms were conceded, the managers signing the agreement within twenty minutes.

A number of bakers engaged in the Vienna and fancy bread trade department at Cadby Hall, West Kensington, the headquarters of Messrs J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., have ceased work. The strikers belong mainly to the International Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, the leaders of which have refused to accept for their members the terms of the agreemant recently arrived at between the master-bakers and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners.

The annual conference of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks was opened in Newcastle on March 23. Delegates attended from 396 branches, with a membership of 65,587. Mr. F. Pinder, of Leicester, in his presidential address, said that the shop assistants were all bitterly disappointed that the Government's original pledge to embody the principle of limitation of the hours of labour was not incorporated in the Shops Act. Nothing short of the limitation of hours to sixty week, including meal times, would satisfy them. They protested aginst the manner in which the Shops Act was being rendered inoperative by evasions in many districts, especially in London where the evasions were wholesale. While recognising the necessity of regulations in stupendous schemes, like that set up by the Insurance Act, they protested against the seemingly endless stream of regulations received from the commissioners.

The cotton strike at Blackburn was settled on March 23. Nearly 700 operatives employed in Messrs. Baynes's three mills struck work, alleging a grievance in connection with what is popularly known as "pick-finding." Other manufacturers pay a certain percentage for this class of work, but the Messrs. Baynes's offer of four per cent. was declined on the ground that it was not sufficient. Eventually, after a day's strike, an agreement was reached whereby "pick-finding" will be wholly abolished in the shed.

All who have at heart the real unity of the empire have often regretted the delay in dealing effectively with the subject of naturalisation, the "Times" remarks, and will be glad to think that measures are being taken to put an end to the amazing anomalies that now exist. A draft Bill has long been in existence. It has been before the Governments of the overseas dominions. Its provisions obtained the assent of the Imperial Conference in 1911, and one may hope that at last, after many tedious preliminaries, something like a principle and an approach to order will be substituted for the present confusion.

The Council of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom have addressed a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the assessment of increment value duty under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. It is signed by Mr. Arthur Brackett (president), Mr. B. l'Anson Breach (Messrs, Farebrother, Ellis, and Co.), a member of the council, and Mr. Charles Harris (secretary), and bears the common seal of the institute. The memorial refers to the fact that the institute includes 2,813 members living and practising in various parts of the United Kingdom and having wide and varied experience in the development, management, valuation, sale and purchase of estates, practical dealings with land and all interest in land and buildings. It states, further "that your memorialists view with considerable alarm the recent decision of the High Court of Justice in the appeal by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on a case stated by Mr. J. M. Clarke, one of the referees appointed under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, which appeal was heard in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Horridge on Dec. 18 and 19, 1912, and Jan. 13, 1913. They have always believed and and they now humbly contend that the intention of the Act was to tax land and to tax land only with increment value duty in cases where there was a real increase in value on "occasion," and they desire to express the opinion that the decision of the Court in the Lumsden case is so much at variance with what was intended by the Act and anticipated by the public that it has caused a feeling of consternation throughout the country and has already proved a further check upon builders' enterprise, and is causing further great depreciation in the value of property. That your memorialists therefore humbly pray that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will advise His Majesty's Government so to amend the Act as to make it clear that an owner's profits arising out of his skill, enterprise, and foresight in connection with buildings are quite distinct from increase in site value, and that only when it is found on "occasion" that the land itself has increased in value shall increment value duty become payable.

The services in the London churches on Good Friday (March 21) were exceptionally well attended. The congregation at St. Paul's Cathedral was estimated at 5,000, and Westminster Abbey was crowded. There was a remarkable church procession in Birmingham, several miles in length. At Leeds, the Bishop of Ripon addressed a large audience of working men in the Town Hall. Some of the services in Yorkshire and in Cornwall were interrupted by Kensitite preachers. Some 4,000 poor children were present at a distribution of hot cross buns at Merton, near Wimbledon. Many had come long distances, and some waited for threehours for the distribution to take place. The weather in London was very variable, and the enjoyment of the holiday-makers who spent the day out of doors was much spoiled. The early morning, after a night of considerable rain, was one of sunshine and blue sky. Showers fell at about eleven o'clock, but the sun came out again. In the afternoon, however, there came a heavy downpour of rain, followed by an intermittent drizzle. The wind, too, was boisterous. The bad weather had the effect of increasing the attendance at concerts and picture palaces. Two concerts were given at the Crystal Palace, and between 15,000 and 20,000 people were present. The "Messiah" was sung at the Alexandra Palace in the evening, the soloists being Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Alice Lakin, Mr. Joseph Cheetham, and Mr. Watkin Mills. Mr. Allen Gill conducted the Palace orchestra. There was a large attendance at the Queen's Hall in the afternoon, when a concert was given by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, under the direction of Sir Henry Wood. Mme. Kirkby Lunn was the soloist, and the orchestral pieces included the Trauermarsch from "Gotterdammerung," in memory of the King of the Hellenes. At the Albert Hall, the Royal Choral Society's annual performance of Handel's "Messiah" took place in the evening under Sir Frederick Bridge, the soloists being Mme. Gleeson White, Mme. Kirkby Lunn, Mr. John Coates and Mr. Harry Dearth.

As on Good Friday, there were again crowded congregations at the principal London churches on Easter Day. At St. Paul's Cathedral the Dean preached a remarkable sermon on the joyful childhood of the Church. Other preachers dwelt principally on the Resurrection as the fundamental fact on which Christianity rests.

The Easter holidays have been characterised by weather of the wildest description. On March 22 a thunder-storm passed over Southern England, and this was followed later in the evening by a gale which did great damage on the coasts and not a little also inland. In London the gale was the worst experienced for something like eight years. Of the coast towns on the south-east, practically all of which felt the effects of the storm, Worthing was the most severely affected, a great part of its pier being blown down. Work was in progress on an extension of the pier, and the damage done is roughly estimated at £10,000, in addition to the loss which will fall upon the town during the season owing to the lack of the facilities which the pier afforded. Bungalow Town, between Lancing and Shoreham, also fared badly, and the coast resorts in Sussex and Kent felt the effects of the unusually violent storm. Three of the trees planted in 1699 were blown down in the Chestnut Avenue of Bushey Park. Owing to the recent rain, the Thames on the Hampton Court reach is four feet above the summer level.

Further reports emphasise the damage done by the gale. At Hythe not only have the West Parade and wall been washed away for more than 150 yards, but the wall in other places has been weakened. All along the two-mile length of the Prince of Wales sea wall, between Hythe and Sandgate, considerable damage has been done by the waves. The coping has been shifted, and the asphalt promenade has been torn out in many places. The wide carriageway running parallel with the wall and promenade is covered with washed-up shingle. This has spread over the South-Eastern Railway train track, and large numbers of workmen have been employed in clearing the rails. Traffic was entirely suspended. The pastoral tract of Romney Marsh had already been washed by the sea, and grave fears are entrtained for its present safety. On Saturday night the sea made serious inroads at Pett Land, where hundreds of acres of grazing land are at present submerged, and a number of sheep have been drowned. The total loss will amount to some thousands of pounds, and must lead to a large expenditure on sea defences. The River Rother at Rye overflowed its banks, and breaches in the sea-wall were made at various points along the eastern coast. Several of the inhabitants of huts and cottages on the foreshore have had to desert their homes.

The King has been pleased to approve the reappointment of Lord Glenconner as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., of Dalmuir, launched on March 22 the quadruple-screw turbine steamer "Alsatian," which they have built for the Allan Line service between Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal. The "Alsatian" is a vessel of 18,00 tons gross and has a speed of eighteen knots. She has accommodation for 200 first, 500 second, and 1,000 third class passengers. She will be propelled by Parsons compound steam turbines, arranged in series on four shafts, and including one high-pressure, one intermediate, and two low-pressure turbines. The vessel is specially strengthened forward for navigating through ice, and is provided with numerous watertight bulkheads and a watertight deck.

Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Greenock, launched on March 22 the twin-screw steamer "Andania," which they have built for the service of the Cunard Company between London, Southamton, Quebec and Montreal. The "Andania," which is a vessel of 13,000 tons gross, has accommodation for 520 cabin and 1,620 third class passengers. She will carry no second class passengers. The firm are now building a sister ship, the "Alaunia," for the same service.

Three steamers, the Anchor liner "Cameronian", the Allan liner "Scotia," and the Donaldson liner "Saturnia," each carrying a full complement of over 1,000 passengers, left the Clyde on March 22 for Canada and the United States. The passengers were mostly Scottish emigrants for Canada, including 100 boys from Quarrier's Homes for Ontario and 100 selected farm servants from Stornoway for the Saskatchewan Government.

Seventy delegates, representing 10,000 employees in the Post Office Telephone Service, attended the eighth annual conference of the Amagamated Society of Telephone Employees, which opened at Glasgow on March 21. Mr. O. Preston, of Newcastle, in his presidential address, said if a plebiscite of male members of the staff were taken the answer would unquestionably be for a return to the old order of things. They had been led to believe that the State was a model employer, but with the telephones, the first attempt of any magnitude, the State had signally failed to rise to the occasion. He hoped that the negotiations which were being carried on would lead to a pacific settlement of their differences. Mr. G. M. Hale, of Glasgow, was elected president.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

The new army airship Z 4, which, according to present arrangements, is to take the place of the wrecked Ersatz Y 1 and to be stationed at Metz instead of at Konigsberg, is undergoing final trials at Friedrichshafen. The new machine, by means of which twelve bombs can be discharged simultaneously from the top deck, will be tested; spaces will be marked off on Lake Constance as "targets."

ITALY.

An official despatch of March. 23 from Tripoli gives an account of an engagement between the Italian troops and the Arabs organised by Baruni Bey, the ex-member for Tripoli in the Turkish Parliament. Owing to the frequent raids made by the rebels who have established themselves opposite Gharian, General Ragni decided to carry out operations to dislodge them. The enemy were dispersed and pursued for about three miles. The Italian losses were 24 killed and 133 wounded, most of them slightly.

A painful impression has been created in Rome by the suicide, on Mar. 27, of Prince Vincent de Windisch-Graetz, son of Prince Alfred de Windisch-Graetz and Princess d'Auersperg, an attache of the Austrian Embassy to the Quirinal. The young diplomat was thirty-one years of age and the only son of the oldest branch of the family. He shot himself after going out to a remote spote on the Via Latina.

RUSSIA.

The Czar, on March 24, received at Tsarskoe Selo M. Delcasse, the new French Ambassador, who presented his credentials.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. Eliot has refused the London Embassy The decision, which creates no surprise, accentuates the difficulty which the President is having with his diplomatic appointments.

Great damage was done by a tornado in the Middle West of the United States on March 23. The storm swept the western part of the city of Omaha for six miles, and the number of killed is estimated at anything up to 200. Stories of disaster have been received from places so widely separated as Kansas City, Topeka, St. Paul, Peoria and Chicago.

Floods in Ohio and Indiana following on torrential rains for forty-eight hours have caused great loss of life. The city of Dayton (Ohio) and several other towns have been inundated, houses have been swept away, and hundreds of persons drowned. Fire added to the terrors of the situation. Owing to the destruction of telegraphs and telephones details are filtering through but slowly. There is great misery among the survivors, and President Wilson has issued a national appeal for help.

CHINA.

Reuter telegraphs from Tokio:—The visit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Japan is likely to have far-reaching effects on both the commercial and political situation in the Far East. Officially he has come to thank the Japanese for their assistance during the period of the revolution; unofficially he has come to initiate a commercial and political "entente" with the Japanese. He has been the guest of honour at numerous banquets, luncheons, and receptions, and has daily conferred with capitalists, merchants, and leading politicians and officials.

Mr. Sung, formerly Minister of Education, who was shot at the station at Shanghai, on March 20, died on the 22nd. Before his death he received a letter signed, "The Iron Man," saying that he had been shot by mistake for another, i.e., General Hsing, who was also at the station when the outrage was committed, and expressing sorrow at the accident and the hope that Mr. Sung will have perpetual rest.

The man who murdered Mr. Sung, formerly Minister of Education, Shanghai, on the 20th instant, and another who instigated him to the crime have been caught Both have confessed.

The representative of the American group informed the bankers of the Consortium, on March 21 of the dissolution of his syndacate which entailed its retirement from the Consortium. The American retirement gives an opportunity to other members to do likewise and so to make an end of the sextuple combination. It is generally felt in Pekin however, that the American syndicate was the least essential element in the Consortium, and that its disappearance need not affect the continuity of policy of the other Powers or the existence of what henceforward becomes the quintuple banking group.

SPAIN.

According to the Madrid correspondent of the "Times," King Alfonso was obliged to remain in bed, on march 27, in consequence of a fall while playing polo in the Casa Campo. Beyond a severe shaking and some scratches in the face His Majesty appears, however, to be none the worse, though he was unconscious for ten minutes after the fall, and there was much anxiety among the spectators.

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MADRAS: Addison and Co., Mount Road. Simpson and Co., 201 Mount Road.
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I. 3.

The "Pick-me-up" of the East

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If you wake up unrefreshed in the morning feeling slack and "out-of-sorts," a glass of O.T. will clear the digestion, tone the system, correct the liver and make you fit and well again. O.T. is the purest and most beneficial drink in existence, and is especially valuable for Stomach troubles, colic, fevers, dysentery and other inflammatory complaints. After "over-indulgence" O.T. is a boon, as it helps to restore vitality and nerve, whilst satisfying the craving for alcoholic stimulants. A most satisfactory "Squarer-up" at all times will be found in O.T. with Soda, Tansan or Hirano.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

PERJURED POONA PLEADER.

SANAD SUSPENDED FOR TWO YEARS.

UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE IN COURT.

Mr. Ganesh Sadashiv Dandvate, a vakil of the Bombay High Court, practising in Poona for the last eighteen years, was, for professional misconduct, deprived of his pleadership Sanad for two years, by an order made by Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton, yesterday.

On the 7th June 1912, Mr. Dorabji A. Ghaswalla, a pleader of Poona, filed a complaint on behalf of Mrs. Williams, the wife of a railway guard, against Ellis Nazareth, on a charge of criminal tress-pass. The case was posted for hearing for the 14th of that month before the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona. Mr. Dandvate was engaged by Mr. Nazareth to appear on his behalf. A few days before the hearing, Mr. Dandvate saw Mr. Ghaswalla and told him that the day would not suit him, and, if the latter had no objection he would apply to the Cantonment Magistrate for a postponement. Mr. Ghaswalla assented. On the same day Mr. Dandvate saw the Cantonment Magistrate at his chambers and asked him for a transfer of the case from his file to that of the Special Magistrate. Though it was generally customary with the Cantonment Magistrate to send up cases to the Special Magistrate, he did not send this case up as he had been specially requested by Mr. Ghaswalla to retain it on his file; and Mr. Dandvate's statement to the effect that he had been specially requested by Mr. Ghaswalla to make the application for transfer, though it gave some surprise to the Magistrate, was granted. On hearing this, in the course of the day, Mr. Ghaswalla hastened to inform the Magistrate that he did not in the least desire a transfer but wanted it to be tried by a European magistrate, as there were certain considerations envolved in the case which only a European could sufficiently appreciate. Mr. Ghaswalla told the Magistrate that the statement made by Mr. Dandvate that he had specially desired transfer of the case, was untrue. On this, the Cantonment Magistrate cancelled his order for the transfer and posted it for hearing before his court. A hearing of the case took place on the 18th of June, when Mr. Dandvate appeared to be truculent. However, no notice was taken of his demeanour. To suit Mr. Dandvate's convenience the Magistrate allowed two adjournments afterwards and the case was heard on the 6th of July. The complaint in that case was that Mr. Nazareth had entered the complainant's house during the night. At the commencement of the proceedings, which was only a summary trial, the Magistrate asked Mr. Dandvate whether Mr Nazareth had gone to the complainant's bungalow at the hour stated by the prosecution. The pleader admitted that Mr. Nazareth had gone there in the night but not after 10 o'clock. Upon this the Magistrate said that he could end the case, after determining whether his going there at night constituted an offence and, if so, on what grounds. But an argument then began between the Court and the pleaders as as to whether, when a bungalow with a compound was let on a monthly rent or lease, the compound was necessarily let with the house. On this witnesses were called, the first of whom was a Mrs. Hemingway, wife of the lessor of the bungalow and sister of Mrs. Williams, the complainant. Mr. Dandvate cross-examined this witness on the original lease executed by her husband, in order to elicit that she knew her husband had signed the lease, which she had not seen in her examination-in-chief, and also to make her admit that the compound did not go with the house under the lease. The cross-examination was thought by the Magistrate to have been conducted in a manner very unfair to the witness, a lady, as a string of questions were put to her, and no reasonable time was allowed her in which to reply. The Magistrate checked the pleader and overruled the aforesaid question as it had been repeatedly put to her, and told him not to allude to it as the witness had already given her answer and the Court had been satisfied with it. The pleader paid no heed to the Magistrate's hint but continued to harp on the same question.

As the pleader's heckling of the witness on the point and his interruption of her answers did not cease, the Magistrate said to him, "You are only trying to catch her, you don't allow the unfortunate lady to speak. You ask a question and the moment she opens her mouth to answer, you interrupt her." After some more discussion the pleader, in a tone which was held to be discourteous, and with certain gestures, told the Magistrate to take note of that question, as he wanted it for the Sessions Court. The Magistrate replied that it was a summary trial and he had already taken note of a great deal more than was necessary. Again the pleader returned to his point, whereupon the Magistrate said that he would not allow it as he had given his ruling. The pleader said "But it is not law."

The Magistrate rejoined, "It is my business to decide what is law." Again, the pleader referred to the forbidden question upon which the Magistrate said, "I do not care a damn if it is not (referring to the compound not being included in the rent note.) I have never had unpleasantness with pleaders but you will go on in that silly fashion, although I have explained my views over and over again." After this, the Magistrate with a view avoid unpleasantness resulting from the pleader's disregard of the Court's and his repeated recurrence to a question which had been ruled out, closed the proceedings and left the court.

As the Magistrate was going out the pleader, in a loud and discourteous voice, called out: "Perhaps you would like to transfer the case." The Magistrate made no reply and went to his Chamber. While he was there the pleader went up to the Sheristadar and asked him to take his card in to the Magistrate with whom he desired an interview. The Magistrate sent outword that he could not see him and thinking that the pleader wished to make amends for his conduct in the court-room, said he hoped that the pleader would behave better in future.

A few days later an application was made before the District Magistrate of Poona, on behalf of the accused, for a tranfer of the case from the file of the Cantonment Magistrate as the accused had reason to apprehend that he would not get a fair trial before that Magistrate. It was accompanied by affidavits of two brothers who were friends of the accused, and they stated that in view of what had occurred in the court, the accused was unlikely to obtain justice at the hands of the Magistrate, who seemed to be prejudiced against him. The District Magistrate asked the Cantonment Magistrate for a report and the matter came before the High Court, who ordered an enquiry.

The District Judge of Poona instituted the enquiry. All the parties concerned were examined regarding the proceedings in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court on the 6th July. The weight of evidence recorded during the enquiry was largely unfavourable to Dandvate. The latter in his defence repudiated all the allegations and denied having told the Magistrate that Mr. Ghaswalla had specially requested him for the transfer of the case. He also stated that he never acted in a discourteous way. He further stated that Major Leslie had stigmatized his questions as "silly" and had said, "damn the case, I am a bad man to deal with" and had banged the blotting pad on the table.

During the enquiry by the District Magistrate it transpired that this was not the first time the pleader had acted in discourteous way towards the court and disregarded its rulings and that other magistrates and judges had recorded unfavourable opinions of the pleader's attitude on different occasions. That Mr. Dandvate was a man who had no hesitation in resorting to false statements for the purpose of this defence was reported by Mr. Kincaid; and Mr. Segdgwik, First Class Magistrate of Poona, complained of the pleader's disregard of the court's rulings, which opinion was confirmed by Mr. Roper, Session Judge of the District. Mr. Dandvate had to apologise on one occasion to the Sessions Judge of Dharwar, for his rudeness, and on one occasion he was suspended for seven months for improper conduct.

In view of these facts, the District Magistrate recommended the High Court to remove his name from the list of High Court Pleaders.

On the motion of Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah, then acting Government Pleader, the High Court issued a "rule nisi" against Mr. Dandvate to show cause why he should not be removed or suspended from practising as a pleader, for his unprofessional, disrespectful and offensive conduct towards the Bench and for having committed perjury in the course of the enquiry before the District Magistrate.

This rule came up for hearing before their Lordships yesterday, when Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, appeared to make it absolute, and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., solcitors, appeared for Mr. Dandvate.

Mr. Rao said that there was nothing to show that Major Leslie was in any way prejudiced towards Mr. Dandvate. They had been acquainted only for a short time. Mr. Ghaswalla's statement was convincing enough to show a great deal of unprofessional method on the part of Mr. Dandvate. Mr. Ghaswalla was unwilling to cast a slur on the conduct of a brother pleader but could not refrain from testifying that Mr. Dandvate had gone a good deal out of the bounds of decency and discretion in the attitude he had exhibited at the court room and his conduct was nothing less than disgraceful.

Mr. Jinnah said that it was only through a misunderstanding that the charge of telling a lie had been brought against his client who was a pleader and could not be accused of having uttered a deliberate falsehood. He was a pleader of nearly a twelve and a half years' standing, and no accusation should be brought against him on Major Leslie's statement alone. His client had never intended to be discourteous to the Magistrate but had merely pressed his point as any other legal representative would have done.

Their Lordships, in passing an order, depriving Mr. Dandvate of the right to practice for two years, observed that they could not find reason to disbelieve Major Leslie's statement, and the defence could not be relied on and they regretted that they were unable to accept it. It was quite likely that the pleader had made the misrepresentation without much forethought of the consequences, thinking he could silence Mr. Ghaswalla afterwards. Their Lordships, in view of the grossly unmannerly behaviour towards the court, for which they expressed their unqualified condemnation, found him guilty of professional misconduct. It was too plain that his manner had tended to belittle the dignity of the noble profession to which he belonged, and the punishment to be inflicted on him must be in a manner calculated to deter others from adopting similar attitudes.

BANK CASE.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

Mr. Justice Baman, yesterday, concluded the hearing of the suit in which the London Country and Westminster Bank claimed from the Bank of Bombay a sum of £6,000, in respect of certain advances made by the latter under the plaintiff's instructions.

A portion of his Lordship's judgment was published in our issue of yesterday.

Continuing his judgment, his Lordship observed that the defendant bank had made a very strong point in connection with the word "about" used in the telegraphic instructions. The telegram, however, contained particulars of the quantity of cargo to be shipped, and specified the rates, which were merely meant to show how the total value had been arrived at. There was an uncertainty as to the rate of freight, which could not be ascertained, until the steamer was actually chartered, and therefore from the view of the plaintiff bank, it was necessary to give those details. It was necessary for the defendant bank to specify some definite amount which the Bank of Bombay might advance on a certain quantity of goods.

Taking all this into consideration, his Lordship was of opinion that the view adopted by the Bank of Bombay was a correct one. In support of that view they had the evidence of three expert members of banking houses, who were in a far better position to pronounce an opinion on the question than a single judge.

The second part of the preliminary issue covered rather complicated ground. The banker was entitled to advance a fair propor tion of the whole credit of the goods it supported by requisite documents.

After discussing the question of freight, his Lordship questioned how far the defendant bank had been in error, if it had erred in advancing on the invoice. It was important to bear in mind that, if a party were entitled to repudiate a contract on account of deficiency, it was equally entitled to repudiate on the ground of excess. Here his lordship referred to the argument of the Advocate-General, who contended that it was not justifiable to refuse a specified order simply, because it had been executed in excess. In his Lordship's opinion, the Bombay Bank had not gone beyond the instructions, they had received, but it was true that they had receved in excess 200 tons of plates and angles, which the plaintiff bank was entitled, and a refund of £363, the price of the same, should be made to the plaintiff bank.

On the preliminary issue, whether by reason of the manner in which the defendant bank had understood the instructions of the plaintiff bank and then carried ont, it had incurred any liability in law to the plainsiff bank, for any loss which might have been thereby occasioned to it. His Lordship passed a preliminary decree for £363, in favour of the plaintiffs. This decree was made without prejudice to the contentions of the parties as to the reduction of the amount and the other issues that were raised.

Some discussion then took place with regard to the question of costs. The Advocate-General prayed for an order for costs, which were very heavy. The preparation of the brief even before the first hearing alone had cost a very lage sum. He said that an order for cost on the issue raised should be made. After hearing Mr. Binning, his Lordship reserved the question of costs.

MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGE DISPUTE.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday, delivered judgment in the appeal in which Abdul Kadir walad Ibrahim Chivani sought an order against the decision of Mr. Justice Davar, in the suit in which he prayed for restitution of conjugal rights against his wife Coolsimbai.

The facts of the case were reported at length in these columns on Thursday.

Their Lordships held that the lower Appellate Court on the Original Side had no jurisdiction to decide the suit, as no principle of "res judicata" was involed in it. Their Lordships, agreeing with the view of the Sub-Judge of Bhiwandi, passed an order in favour of the appellant.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

Yesterday, at the Small Causes Court before Mr. Janveri, Third Judge, Bai Jerbai the wife of Hirjibhai Nowroji Anklesaria, sued Hirjibhai Nowroji Anklesaria to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 600, being six months' arrears of maintenance money payable by the defendant to her from the 5th August, 1912 to the 5th of February, 1913, and Rs. 15 interest thereon. Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Vicaji M. Patel appeared for the defendant. The defendant paid into court Rs. 600 and half costs and called upon the plaintiff to have the suit marked settled and get the other half costs from the Court. The plaintiff refused to do so and her pleader contended that she was entitled to her professional cost for the suit as the defendant had never, after Septemper 1910, paid the maintenance-money without compelling the plaintiff to file a suit and that she was entitled to interest as the arrears for maintenance were claimable under a written agreement.

Mr. Vicaji contended that as the plaintiff was not living in Bombay, the rule that the debtor must seek out the creditor did not apply in this case, and that interest should not run. The judge pointed out to him that under section 49 of the Indian Contracts Act, which applied to the case, it was the defendant's duty to have applied to the plaintiff to appoint a place for the payment of the maintenance-money. The judge intimated to Mr. Vicaji that under the provisions of the Interest Act, his client would be liable to pay the interest; and on Mr. Vicaji's intimating that his client would in future pay the maintenance-money regularly, the judge awarded Rs 7-8-0, half the amount claimed for interest.

Mr. Vicaji contended that the agreement sued upon was not properly stamped with 8-anna stamp and should have been stamped as a document creating an annuity; but the judge held that it was properly stamped. At the suggestion of the Court, the plaintiff pleader did not press for his professional costs.

The Court passed a decree for Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 23 for half costs and ordered the money to be paid over to the plaintiff in court.

POLICE COURTS.

TRANSFERRING TRAM TICKET.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, inflicted on one Narayana Swami a fine of rupee, one under By-law No. 13 of the Tramways Act.

The facts are that on the 22nd of March, the conductor of a car which started from Sassoon Docks and was going to Tardeo found on reaching Thomas-street, that the accused to whom he had not sold any ticket possessed one and one; enquiry found that another passenger, on alighting from the car, had given it to him. The tram ticket, not being transferable, the accused was prosecuted. The accused admitted the guilt, and said, when he got into the tram another passenger gave him the ticket He was new to Bombay and was ignorant of the rules.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, who prosecuted, said in reply to the Court, tha, the was not particular about the punishment.

The Magistrate took into consideration the ignorance of the accused and fined him Re. 1.

DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Ohimanlal charged one Tribhuwan, an old offender with several aliases, with house-breaking and intent to commit theft.

On Thursday afternoon the accused was noticed breaking open the door of a shop in Carpenter-street, by a shop-keeper opposite. On being discovered, the accused ran away, dropping a jemmy on the road, but was pursued and caught.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE POLICE.

Yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector W. J. Paul, of the Jahansi Police, produced one Jamshedji Fakirji Patel, a Parsi, aged 32, who was wanted by the Jahansi Police for the past eight years on charges of having resisted the taking of property by lawful authority and obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty.

His Worship ordered the man to be sent to Jahansi, through the Commissioner of Police.

ROBBING A MASTER.

One Balu Mahadeo employed as a servant under Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersay, Kt., was yesterday produced before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charged with theft as a servant.

On Tuesday last the accused got a week's leave from his master to go to his native village; while going the gatekeeper searched his kit and found some pearls, wearing-apparel, and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 350 and the man was handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

G. I. P. RAILWAY BYCULLA INSTITUTE vs. ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

A good attendance, which contained a large number of enthusiastic supporters and backers of the Railway team assembled on the Oval yesterday evening to witness the game between the Byculla Institute and the Royal Irish Rifles. The game was worth watching. Play was fast and furious throughout Sergt. Miller of the Rifles, who is the champion sprinter of the British Army in India, made several rapid runs, and kept the opposing backs on the stretch. With his remarkable turn of speed Miller adopted the "hit and run" principle as the best suited to his individual abilities, and relied on pace to take him through the opposition in one quick swoop. In the first half he played at inside right, but later changed over to the outside. MacMullen, the Railway left half-back, had him marked, however, and the public were not treated to another remarkable goal such as Miller put in against the Bombay Police. The forwards of the Railway team on their part were far from slow, and had the advantage of being alike in their speed. They are as quick a line of forwards as any that have taken the ground in the present tournament. Major, on the run, took a lot of stopping. He put in at least one goal, the success of which was due to speed and clever stick work. Nevertheless, his natural inclination to break away, in an individual effort, was kept in submission to the necessity and desirability of short passing and combined movement. DeLair played an exceptionally fine game at outside left, his trickiness being a feature of the evening entertainment. Edwards was as clever as ever, and was responsible for one or two good shots that found the mark. Wilson at outside right played an improved game. In the half back line Mungavin made an excellent centre half and turned himself into forward or full back, as the requirements of the moment indicated. Our remarks on the Railway's full backs in a previous issue were fully justified, and it is not too much to say that they are as fine a pair as could be found anywhere in India. Palwanker in particular played a sterling game.

The G. I. P. did most of the pressing in the first half, which, though unproductive of a score by either side, was interesting throughout, The Railwaymen bombarded the opposing goal more than once, and only Ward's very clever defence, mixed with a little bad luck, kept them out. Ward saved a large number of straight hard shots, and in the second half, as the result of a fine save, received an injury, the effects of which lasted till he got off the field. A more serious injury was that suffered by Lieut. Martyr, one of the Royal Irish forwards. This officer had the misfortune to get mixed up with his own stick, and an opposing back, and, falling heavily, sustained a fracture of the left shin bone. Play was suspended for ten minutes or more while the injury was attended to a section of the St. John Ambulance Corps rendering first aid. The player was eventually removed on a stretcher.

The teams lined out as follows:—

G. I. P. Institute Byculla—Goal: Jones; backs: Clifford and Palwanker; halves: MacMullen, Mungavin and Eagle; forwards DeLair, Edwards, Crawley, Major and Wilson.

Royal Irish Rifles—Goal: Ward; backs: Gibson and Savage; halves: Egan, Lieut. Ludlow-Hewitt, Maxwell; forwards: Lieut. Martyr, Sergt. Miller, Capt. Lanyon, Meredith, and Richardson,

Referees—Messrs Moir and Singleton

THE GAME.

The Rifles took up the attack. Pulwanker cleared with a long clean hit that went over the opposing goal line. The Rifles coming on again, Richardson kicked the ball. From the free hit Major took the ball up rapidly, but it went behind. Wilson was responsible for a good pass in and the Railwaymen began to have a little more of the game. Crawley spoilt a possible opportunity inside the circle by kicking. The Railway secured a short corner. Some loose play brought the Military up. Mungavin put in some good work at centre half. Then DeLair and Edwards had a little game between themselves. DeLair was tricky and diddled the opposition more than a few times. Clean hard hitting by the Railway backs kept the Military off, but Richardson eventually got a shot which travelled wide. Then a combined movement amongst the G. I. P. forwards saw Major put in a high angle shot that missed. Clifford was clapped for clearing well, and, the forwards coming up with a rush, Edwards of the Railway slipped as he took a shot, and another opportunity was lost. Both Palwanher and Clifford were clapped for clearing well. A pass coming from the right gave the Railway a clear opening. Edwards, with things all his own way, shot hard and straight, but Ward of the Rifles got his foot to it. Edwards shot again, but the ball went over the bar. The Railway continued to press till Sergt. Miller put in "hit and run" tactics. After an exciting moment when Jones, the Railway goalkeeper, found himself floundering well out of his goal, Wilson, the Railway outside right, put in some good work. Then the Railway netted the ball, but the shot had come from beyond the circle, although Crawley very nearly got up in time to touch the ball. The Rifles had one or two opportunities, and twice Jones saved well, a shot in particular put in by Sergt. Miller, giving him a hot time. DeLair tricked well againwhen the Railway got going once more. The Rifles had a few anxious moments and Ward ran out and cleared. Again the Railway had hard luck inside the circle. Crawley put in a shot that rattled home on the goalkeeper's pads, Major had a shot. The interval arrived without any score.

On the game re-starting the Refles came away, but some excpetionally fine play by Palwanker relieved, and, the forwards getting on Major, the Railway inside right, put in a daisy cutter that thumped home on the right spot (1-0). Play had only been in progress a minute in the second moiety. Sergt. Miller of the Rifles put in one of his lightening runs and tumbled himself, and Clifford over the ground screen at the Oval end. Major, the Railway inside right, securing possession of the ball, took it up on his own, and after a brilliant run scored comfortably (2-0). This was three minutes from the start of the second half. The Railwaymen maintained pressure, and with only three minutes further play Edwards banged in a third goal (3—0). Ten minutes only had passed in the second half, when Mungavin put in some good work. After a scramble the G.I.P. forwards were seen coming away on their own, with nothing between them and their objective but the goalkeeper. Mungavin was close up behind his forwards, and it fell to this lot to push the ball in after the goalkeeper had been overwhelmed (4—0). Then, quicker than a mere reporter can write it down, a fifth goal was added by Crawley (5—0). The Irish made a journey and fully deserved to score, Richardson only just failing to put the sphere into the right spot. The Railway came away again, and Edwards scored a further goal (6—0). Soon after DeLair had a turn and put in a bit of ginger. Ward saved splendidly, the ball reaching him waist-high. It fell to the ground, and Ward had, time to clear. He had, however, received a nasty blow, and showed signs of being injured. Up and down play followed, and Palwanker exhibited a few tricks on "how to do it" at full back. Play was centered for some time in midfield. One of the Military players, Lt. Martyr, got mixed up with his stick, and fell to the ground. It was obvious that he had seriously injured himself. The game was stopped, and the stretcher and ambulance carriage, were brought into the field. Medical examination showed that Lieut. Martyr had sustained a simple fracture of the left shin bone. He was carried off the field on a stretcher, and removed to hospital. Lieut. Martyr had been playing outside right till he changed places with Sergt. Miller and took the inside position.

On the resumption of play the Railway pressed, and, after Edwards had taken the ball into the circle, DeLair got the shot and hit the side of the goal. The Rifles secured a corner, which came to nothing. Major got away in a long run, but was successfully stopped. The Rifles pressed for a time. A half hit ball bounced into the circle and trickled across to Jones, the goalkeeper, who used his stickinstead of his feet. The Rifles still pressed till McMullen relieved with a long hit. The whistle blew with the score standing:—

G. I. P. Railway ..... 6 goals.
Royal Irish Rifles ..... Nil.

The Results to date stand as follows:—

Baroda H C ..... Bye		
Parsi Pioneers "B" ... Bye		
14th Hussars..... Bye		
2nd Dorset Regt. B E Society P&P..	Dorsets 5-0	Baroda H 2-1
Calcutta Customs. R G A Colaba.....	Calcutta 5-1	
1st Middlesex Rgt.. Grant Medical Col..	G. M. C. 3-2	
Pioneers H C ..... Parsi Pioneers, "A"	Pioneer H C, 2-1	1-1
Aligarh College ... Bombay Customs.	Customs. 2-0	
Bombay Police..... Royal Irish Rifles.	R. I. 3-1	G I P 6-0
Byculla Inst ..... Crusaders	Byculla 5-0	
Sherwood Foresters ..... Bombay Gym "B"	F. F. 5-0	
Hornets ..... Cycliste H C.....	Hornets 3-1	
Lusitania S C..... Bye		
Mahomedans H C.. Bye		
Bombay Gym "A" ... Bye		
Institute L I ..... Bye		

All matches will start punctually at 5-30 p.m.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

GYMKHANA VS. UNION HALL.

The hockey match played on Friday evening between the Gymkhana and Union Hall teams resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by six to one.

The game was well contested, until two goals had been scored agains the Union Hall, when they lost heart, and in the second half the Gymkhana scored four more goals.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Eileen IV ...	Scr	Maj Muter and Mr J F Watson
Turquoise ...	30 00	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca.....	25 00	Mr T S Kennedy
Mahshuka ...	20 00	Mr W Hughes
Melody	15 00	Officers R A

Course:—Committee Vessel—S Karanja Starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—Committee Vessel.—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel.—Length 12 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-0 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Fenella	9 13	Dr Goldsmith
Jenny Wren ...	7 14	Captain Gloster and Kunhardt
Maud	7 54	Messrs G Bich
Mavourneen ...	1 19	Mr N Taylor
Pam	9 52	Mr A Holmes.
Clutha	Scr	Capt Welch
Valkyrie	9 13	Mr Talbot
Curlew	3 17	Mr B Hewett
Cricket	8 33	Mr T Gregson.
Marie Louise...	7 14	Mr K MacIver
Anna	13 10	Offs Mint.
Haimie	13 49	Mr J McLaughlin

Course:—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel.—Short Course.—Length 7.9 miles—Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	4 5	Mr J Wardlaw Milne
Erin	4 45	Mr M Magill
Lylie	Scr	Col. Street and Mr Y Watson

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel,

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Maya	4 25	Mr J N Parker
Corrie	4 25	Mr N B Macbeth
Cynthia	4 25	Officers R E
Mynona	4 25	Mr D Fraser
Nelta	Scr	Mr H R Sandford

Course:—Committee Vessel—S Karanja Starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Length 9.8 miles.

A WRESTLING CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there is at present a jiu-jitsu tournament being held in Bombay, I wish to make the following challenge through the Press: I am prepared to wrestle the winner of this tournament (now being held at the Excelsior Picture Palace) or any other wrestler in Bombay in the jiu-jitsu, catch-as-catch-can, or Græco-Roman style, for a purse offered by the proprietors of any hall in Bombay, winner to hand over the same to local charities.—Yours, etc.,

HARRY WILKINS.
Amateur Champion Wrestler and All-round Athlete.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The Duke of Devonshire has confirmed the announcement, made on March 22, of his decision to retire from the Turf.

At the Kempton Park Easter Meeting on March 24 the Queen's Prize was won by Lord Carnarvon's Rivoli, Mr. D. M. Gant's King Midas being second and Mr. Kanney's Hye Aye third. Mr. L. de Rothschild's Aippeastrum won the Easter Stakes.—At Manchester the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake's Irish Mail Mr. R. Whitehead's Couvrefeu II. being second and Mr. F. Bibby's Forkhill third.

The Jubilee Handicap Hurdle Race at Manchester on Mach 25 was won by Sir P. Walker's Ben-a-beg who beat Mr. T. Nolan's Rathlea by three lengths, the favourite, Mr. W. Clark's Samson, being third.

The Leicester Spring Meeting was begun on March 26. The Durham Plate was won by Mr. R. Croker's Knight's Key, the Melton Selling Plate by Mr. C. Hibbert's Persuade, the Bottesford Welter Hadicap by Mr. L. de Rothschild's Lavaine, the Oadby Two-Year Old Plate by My G. Faber's Sylvr, and the Billesden Plate by Sir W. Cookes Virginia.

The annual point-to-point reces of the Royal Artillery Drag Hunt were held on March 26 at Radley (Kent). The Garrison Cup was won by Mr. Sebag-Montefiore's Burn Park (Owner); the Light-Weight Cup by Mr, Talbot's Grey Flag (Owner); and the Heavy-Weight Cup by Capt. McLean's Astronomer (Owner.)

The 1st Life Guards held their annual point-to-point steeplechase on March 26 on the Duke of Rutland's estate near Croxton Kerrial, in the Belvoir country, There were eleven starters. Mr. J. G, Leigh's The Priest was first. Capt. the Hon. E. S. Wyndham's Calypso second and M. J. G. Leigh's Allywish third.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Ireland beat France, at Cork, on March 24, by 24 points to 0.

A telegram from Paris, dated March 24, states:—In a match between the State Franais and the London Irish the Frenchmen proved successful by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 try (3 points).

The results of the club matches on March 21 were:—Penarth beat the Barbarians, at Penarth, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points). Neath beat Bridgend, at Neath, by 1 dropped goal and 1 penalty goal (7 points) to 0. Gloucester beat Abertillery, at Gloucester, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0.

Old Leysians beat Richmond, at Wandsorth, on March 23, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 2 goals (10 points). Swanser beat the Harlequins, at Sawansea, by 3 tries (9 points) to 0. Cardiff beat Barbarians, at Cardiff, by 2 goals (10 points) to 0. Newport beat Blackheath, at Newport, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 try (3 points). Pontypool best London Weish. at Pontypool, by 3 tries (9 points, to 0. Neath beat Hartlepool Rovers. at Neath, by 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 poinss) to 0. Llanelly beat Leicester, at Llanelly, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0. Devenport Albion beat Old Merchant Taylors, at Devonport, by 1 try (3 points) to 0. Both beat Coventry, at Bath, by 3 goals (15 points) to 0. London Irish beat Troians, at Southampton. by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Cheltenham beat Northampton, at Cheltenham, by 1 penalty goal (3 points) to 0. Exeter beat Chilton, at Exeter by 1 goal and 5 tries (20 points). Watsonians best Jed Forest at Jedburgh by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 1 try (3 points). Glargow Academicale beat West of Scotland, at Glasgow by 6 goals (30 points) to 1 try (3 points). The match between Gloucester and Bristol at Gloucester had to be adandoned at half-time owing to a storm. Gloucester were then leading by 3 tries (9 points) to 0. The match between Guy's Hospital and United Services which should have been played at Honour Oak Park was scratched owing to the holidays.

Cardiff beat Harlequins, at Cardiff, on March 24 by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0. Newport beat Pontypool, at Pontypool, by 1 goal (5 points) to 0. Bristol beat London Welsh, at Bristol, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 try (3 points). Devonport Services beat Devonport Albion at Devonport, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 try (3 points) Old Merchant Taylors beat Exeter, at Exeter, by 1 penalty goal and 2 tries (9 points) to 0. Coventry beat Cheltenham, at Cheltenham by 1 goal and try (8 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points). Llanelly beat Northampton, at Lladelly by tries (9 points) to 0. Swansea beat the Barbarians at Swansea, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0. Neath beat Leicester, at Neath, by 2 goals, 1 penalty goal and 6 tries points) to 0

The Barbarians beat Cheltenham, at Cheltenham, on March 25, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 2 tries (6 points). Leicester best Bristel, at Bristol, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0. Cardiff beat Headingley, at Cardiff, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 2 tries (6 points), Pontypool beat Hartlepool Rovers, at Pontypool, by 1 droopped goal and 3 tries (13 points) to 0. Newport beat Abertillery, at Newport, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points). Swansea beat Northampton, at Swansea, by 2 goals and 5 tries (25 point) to 3 tries (9 points).

Penarth and Cardiff played a drawn game at Penarth, on March 26, neither ride having scored.

ASSOCIATION.

A Reuter telegram from Berlin, dated March 21, states that the Football Association Amateur International match between Germany and England resulted in a victory for the English sole by 3 goals to 0.

The 2nd Durham Light Inf. beat the 1st East Yorkshire Regt in the final round of the Army Cup competition, at Aldershot, on March 24 by 1 goal to 0.

A Reuter telegram from the Hague, dated March 24 states that the international amateur football match between Holland aud England ended in a victory for Holland by 2 goals to 1. This is the first success by a Dutch team against England.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on March 21 were as follows:—Tottenham Hotspur 3 goals, West Bromwich Albion 1, at Tottenham; Everton 2, Derby County 2, at Everton; Sunderland 1, Sheffield United 0, at Sunderland: Sheffield Wednesday 1, Blackburn Rovers 0, at Blackburn; Bolton Wanderers 3, Oldham Athletic 0, at Bolton; Bradford City 1, Notts County 0, at Bradford; Manchester United 2, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Manchester; Aston Vilia 2, Chelsea 1, at Chelsa; Middlesbrough 0, Manchester City 0, at Middlesbrough.

The results of the matches on March 22 were as follows:—underland 1 goal, Manchester: City 0. at sunderland; Man chester United 4. Aston Villa 0, at Manchester Sheffield wednesday 3, Chelsea 2, at sheffield; Middlesbrough 4, Bolton Wanderers 1, at Middlesbrough; Derby County 2, Newcastle United 1, at Derby; Blackburn Rovers 7, Oldham Athletic 1, at Blackburn; Notts County 3. Liverpool 0, at Nottinham Everton 3, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Everton, West Bromwich Albion 1, Bradford City 1, at West Bromwich.

MORE COMMON THAN THEY USED TO BE.

Constipation, indigestion, and liver complaint are more common than they used to be. We do not live the active, open-air life our forefathers did, our diet is not so plain and wholesome, and our work is a great strain on the nerves and brain.

All these conditions tend to lower the tone of the system, so that the liver, stomach and bowels often require artificial aid to deal with the body's food and waste, otherwise the system becomes ill nourished, and the waste left in the bowels turns poisonous. This is the great cause of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, liver trouble, headache, nausea, heartburn, pains between the shoulders, distress after eating, flatulence (wind), stomach pains, and of later complications that often end fatally.

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,, ,, White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
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Nemea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Malavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Nemea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
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Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
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,, 1890 (Princes)	5	0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6	0

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

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THE

Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 12th April, 1913.

CUSTOM AND CONVENTION.

MORALITY being admittedly largely a question of geography, convention, the respect for which is at the root of much of the world's morality, is necessarily also very considerably a matter of latitude and longitude. Time also brings many changes, and the politeness of yesterday has no place in the ceremonial of to-morrow, while the most elaborate forms which the scant courtesy of to-day enjoins, seem but bare and inadequate beside the carefully prescribed minutiæ of a bygone era. The worried hostess who cons the table of precedence with anxious care, and studies Debrett, with diligence and attention, can map out a fairly simple chart by which to steer her course. She is not confronted by the puzzles which vexed her predecessors of a former generation. In the matter of dress, for instance, the modern woman is, broadly speaking, free to decide for herself upon such points as style, cut, and finish. She must, it is true, wear upon certain occasions, certain types of costume which are more or less the officially prescribed uniform, but there her obligations end, and the design and ornamentation are purely her own concern. Etiquette does not follow her into her own house; there she is free to wear what she pleases; she is not obliged, as were the dames of a bygone day, to measure carefully the length of a train, to assess the value of the gold braid upon a surcoat, or even to arrange the draperies of her bedchamber according to the rules laid down for her guidance. The crucial moments of birth and death involved the consideration of a great many of these rigorous laws of conduct; the exact disposition of sheet and coverlet, the arrangement of the precise number of pillows, the very thickness of the carpets and curtains, were ordered according to the rank and title of the sufferer. To the anxieties of motherhood and to the pangs of dissolution were added the misgivings on the score of the infringement of etiquette.

Women were not the only social slaves, men were as tightly bound by written and unwritten laws as were their spouses, in fact they rather prided themselves upon their exhaustive knowledge of what was seemly and unseemly in the matter of fashion. The depth of a salutation, the nice management of a sword, the refinements of table-conduct—these were worthy of the study of every gentleman. In the fifteenth century, the court manual laid down the strictest rules regarding ablutions, a viscount was not permitted to wash in the same basin as a marquis, unless at the latter's pleasure, and so on, right up the social scale until the point of royalty was reached, the king being presumably in a position to have a basin of his very own in which to lave his royal hands. On the scaffold itself precedence was rigorously adhered to, and when two or more victims came to the place of execution together, the more exalted of the condemned men enjoyed the doubtful privilege of parting with their heads first. "Toujours la politesse" as the old phrase has it. The last injunctions of the chaplain merged into the polite murmurs of the noble sufferers as they bowed to one another, and gave place with polished deference. One of the most striking cases of this kind was the triple execution, when the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, and Lord Capel ascended the scaffold. They laid their heads on the block in correct order; the Duke died first, then came the Earl, and lastly the Baron. Lord Capel, owing of course to his unavoidable lack of experience, was not very well versed in the etiquette of the scaffold, and began to address the crowd without removing his hat. The scandalized sheriff prompted him in a hurried whisper, and Capel at once uncovered the head of which he was so soon to be deprived. No doubt he was mortified to think that his last earthly actions were marred by the social solecism of which he had unintentionally been guilty.

All social offenders are not so amenable as was Lord Capel, and there are examples on record of stubborn people who stoutly refused to conform to the customs of their day. Unconventionality was often followed by unpleasant consequences, and revolts against custom were apt to be looked upon as personal insults by the affronted spectators of the rebellion. Occasionally, however, the aggressors had the best of it, and were able to assert their independence of thought and action without penalty. A case in point is that of the envoys, Heralds of France, who visited the Court of Adrianople, upon a diplomatic mission. The court officials, unimpressed by the black velvet costumes, and the starched dignity of the envoys, proceeded to give the Frenchmen a few hints on the subject of deportment, as a prelude to an introduction to the Lord of Adrianople. Much as one admires the independence of the envoys, one realizes that in general practice wholesale neglect of the conventions would have unhappy results, and that on the whole it is wiser to make the inevitable concessions to custom, and to perform as cheerfully as may be the hundred and one apparently meaningless actions which politeness enjoins. A backward glance at the conventions of our forefathers should help us to be contented with those of our own epoch; we are not called upon to repeat a tedious or complicated social creed; comparatively speaking, we escape very lightly. It is probable that a future generation will shorten still further all ordinary ceremonial, and will eliminate many of the tiresome superfluities of which we complain to-day; for, economy of time and effort and the impulse towards abbreviation are amongst the most silent characteristics of the century.

THE NEW WATER MAIN.

THE discussion now raging around the choice of material for the new main that is to bring water from Tansa Lake, is calculated to excite to the highest degree a city council who, though singularly lacking in real technical knowledge, have very well developed commercial instincts. The competition is, therefore, being worked on the recognised commercial lines, based on the depreciation by every possible means of the wares of every competitor. For example, on one side a formidable list of failures of steel pipes is quoted, while the durability of cast iron is extolled, but no mention is made of the progress that has been made in the manufacture of steel during the past twenty-five years, which is well-known to shipbuilders. The truth is also ignored that all the oldest and most durable cast-iron pipes were of cold blast iron which, on account of its cost, is now no longer used for pipe-making. No reference seems to have been made to the several recent breakages of cast-iron water pipes in and near Bombay—the remains of which may be seen any day by passengers entering or leaving the town by rail—nor to the risks of breakage of large cast-iron pipes in transit, which in some cases may reach a high figure. Cast-iron pipes that have not been allowed to cool sufficiently in the moulding sand or have not lain for a period to "season" before being subjected to the disturbance due to rail and sea traffic may develop cracks some time after they have been properly tested. Again, great durability may be purchased at too high a cost. This is well recognised in many other lines of construction, including buildings, prime movers, machinery, locomotives, bridges and ships. The proverb "all is fair in love and war" has been extended to business matters; so, our Engineer for Waterworks will understand that his reputation is not entirely ruined by the onslaught of very keen pipe manufacturers.

There are three important points demanding special attention before deciding on the choice of a material for the new main: the influence of the impurities in the Tansa Lake water on the interior of the pipe, the influence of the ground and its salts on the exterior of the pipe, and the quality of the metal itself in relation to the influences stated above. It is well known that there are situations where cast iron is beyond a doubt the better material for a water main, just as there are others where steel alone should be used. But again, there are circumstances which would render advisable the use of both materials at various parts of the same main. The liability of steel plates to rust under the local conditions, in comparison with cast iron, should have been carefully determined during at least twelve months upon all the qualities of steel likely to be used on water mains. This experiment would have saved much talk and correspondence, and would have furnished a sound basis for the decision of the Municipal Council. The matter of the jointing of pipes is a question of minor importance, considering the limit of pressure to which the pipes are exposed. Good joints are made by all of the three systems—welded, riveted or lockbar. The injurious influence of lake water on the interior of the pipes may be arrested or modified by means of corrective solutions introduced as the water issues from the lake, but exterior protections are less easy to deal with, if not applied, or revised, immediately before laying, as the handling and transport are sure to lay bare certain spots. The lightness and roughness of steel mains offer some very great advantages in transport over rough country and in laying, which not only save in cost, but also allow of much greater expedition, a matter of prime importance.

LONDON THE BEAUTIFUL.

THE speech which Lord Curzon delivered at the inauguration of the recently formed London Society, has been published in a revised form in the "Nineteenth Century," and it forms a most interesting article not only on what might be the objects of the Society, but also on what London is capable of signifying to its inhabitants. The Society has been instituted with the worthy object of furthering the improvement and beautification of London, and it is sought to help in the work of making it the worthy capital of the British Empire. It wants to arouse the interest of Londoners in the great city of their abode. London has grown by fits and starts, huge and unwieldly, and the time has come to introduce some sort of uniformity and to lay down a scheme of well-ordered progress for the future. A single central town-planning authority, working for the whole of London having a great plan for the future, will have to be created if the Society is to succeed in its aims which do not lack imagination, and are certainly ambitious. The Lord Mayor urged that the Society ought to avoid placing any additional burdens upon the already heavy rates, and Lord Curzon, too, cautioned it against speculative, impracticable or impossible finance, and certainly these counsels of sobriety are, we should think, required; for there is reason to fear that bodies like this, having for its main object the beautification of a proud capital, may be carried off their feet into vast speculative projects which would end in fiasco if not disaster. Lord Curzon said that he was interested in the Society, chiefly because it will endeavour to keep for us intact the priceless possession we still have in the monuments and antiquities of the great city. We have seen but recently instances of painful indifference to the historic part in the case of Crosby Hall, round which cluster associations of Shakespeare and Thomas More, and many others being allowed to be pulled down and of several other storied buildings falling a prey to vandalism, appeals to save them proving futile. Lord Curzon himself moved in the case of Crosby Hall without much effect, but this Society can in future be of great use in such matters by its well-organised efforts, and by awakening the historic conscience of Englishmen.

CREDIT SOCIETIES AND LOANS.

BLUE-BOOKS dealing with the Land Revenue administration of the various provinces do not, as a rule, contain exciting reading, and that which has just been issued for the Punjab, follows the general rule. It is worth noting, however, for its reference to the growing sphere and benefits of co-operative credit and an interesting suggestion thereon. Sir Louis Dane remarks on the tendency of co-operative credit societies to reduce *takavi*, which apparently they have done to a considerable extent in the Punjab, but when there is a bad season, the strain is sometimes too much for the societies, especially if they happen to be young in years. Accordingly, a suggestion has been referred to the Financial Commissioners for consideration, whether loans cannot be granted by Government to the societies, and steps for which there is no provision at present, may not be taken for this purpose. Another point of interest is in regard to litigation, the unusual phenomenon being recorded of a decrease in litigation regarding land revenue. Relations, the report tells us, between landlord and tenant may, indeed, be considered remarkably satisfactory. It appears that the creation of the canal colonies, with the consequent demand for cultivators, has had a favourable effect on the position of tenants in the old districts. Consequently, cases instituted by landlords for the enhancement of rents are not numerous.

SLACK RECRUITING.

THE statement in the House of Commons the other night, that our little army is actually nearly 8,000 below its authorised strength came as a shock to those not sufficiently well in the know to understand what is going on at the home stations. Regiments, batteries, companies and battalions have been denuded of their best men—in some cases when that supply ran short of the next best type to keep the army abroad at its proper strength. Our army is deficient in cavalary and infantry, and at the present moment there is not a single home unit that could take the field without first calling upon every available reservist, and many then would not be up to war strength. The seriousness of this is all the more apparent when we consider that the special reserve is 22,000 below strength, and its men cannot be any longer called upon to fill the depleted ranks of the line battalions at the front. During the South Africa War many line battalions were kept in the fighting line by the old militia, which contributed 40,000 to the army in the field.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

THE Government Resolution concerning Mrs. Emanuel's suggestion as to the establishment of travelling dispensaries is not so encouraging as might have been wished, but after the matter has been fully enquired into, the obstacles which now stand in the way may be removed. Meantime we would draw the attention of charitably disposed persons to the text of Mrs Emanuel's letter to Government, which we reproduce in another column. It gives a fair idea of the work in which Mrs. Emanuel, who is the wife of an Indian Civilian, at present acting Collector of Larkana, is engaged. Private philanthropy may help towards the realisation of her really noble, self-imposed mission.

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

THE permission just given by the King to the Sherwood Foresters to resume their ancient green facings, has given much satisfaction to all ranks of that distinguished regiment. The green facings are, of a course, sentimental link between the Lincoln green worn by Robin Hood's "merrie men," and the present generation of Sherwood Foresters. The green facings were worn by the old 45th practically from its first association with Nottinghamshire, in the year 1779, till 1881, when under the Territorial scheme all English regiments, not Royal, were ordered to wear white facings. It was not till the year 1866 that the 45th received permission to bear the title of the Sherwood Foresters, although the regiment had long applied for it.

LORD PENTLAND, Governor of Madras, Sir John Benton, the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, and Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Home Minister of the Patiala State, have been elected members of the East India Association.

THERE is no further news from the Waziri country and Spinwan. The trouble appears to have subsided.

The Hon. Mr. Stevenson Moore, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government will act as a member of the Board of Revenue on the departure of the Hon. Mr. D. J. Macpherson on seven weeks' privilege leave from May 3rd. Mr. J. G. Cuming, Commissioner, Presidency Division, acts as Chief Secretary.

AN "Imperial Services Exhibition" is to be held this year at Earl's Court, whose object is to show the great advance in late years in the scientific preparation for the defence of the Empire by land and sea; to stimulate public interest in matters appertaining to the defence of the Empire, the Dominions and the Colonies.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.

The extraordinary amount of interest aroused by the prolonged examination of the Attorney-General by the Marconi Committee and the sensation caused by the fresh disclosures in connection with the indiscretion of Sir Rufus Isaacs, have drawn off attention from Mr. Churchill's statement. Nevertheless, the First Lord of the Admiralty has some grounds for satisfaction. For example, it looked very much as if he might never be able to deliver of himself a speech on the preparation of which it was understood that he had bestowed no little midnight oil; for, if the Government had been defeated on the amendment to the Consolidated Fund Bill, as they certainly would have been but for Mr. Handel Booth's alertness and pertinacity, there would have been a ministerial crisis. It was very annoying to be kept waiting about three hours, and Mr. Churchill did not conceal his annoyance. This only increased the impertinence as he doubtless considered of the tormentors opposite, who continually chaffed him as being how, among other things, if he had sold the American rights of his speech and what he would do if it were read in the Reichstag before it was heard in the House of Commons. It appears that copies of the speech had been supplied to the Press agencies beforehand on the understanding that it was not used until it was made. Whatever else may be said about the present Government, they are wide-awake in regard to the advantages of publicity. As I have said, Mr. Churchill has compensations. At a time when the reputations of some other Prime Ministers are rather under a cloud, he has increased his, at any rate, so far as his oratorical gifts are concerned. This is what the *Times* says about his statements:—"Packed with information and argument from end to end, often eloquent and always finely phrased, it was worthy of its theme. Though there were points in it of the utmost importance with which we wholly disagree, as a statement it cannot be denied high praise. It will long be remembered for its bearing both upon the European naval problem and upon the Imperial one." That only about eighty members listened to it, is scarcely surprising. His Majesty's faithful Commons had to go away and cool down after the exciting events of the earlier part of the sitting.

LA CARRIERE OUVERTE AUX TALENTS.

A distinguished prelate got into trouble recently for saying that the Church of England is not the Church of the poor, or something to that effect. A friend of mine, a good Anglican, discussing the subject with me, urged that one reason why the established Church is not more acceptable to the "Democracy" is that unlike the Church of Rome, it does not afford an opportunity for a person belonging to the people or the proletariat to rise to the highest dignities. He instanced the remarkable career of the present Sovereign Pontiff whose origin was as lowly as that of any of the apostles. There has just passed away a member of the Sacred College, Cardinal Petro Respighi, who also was of very humble parentage, and in his early life was an obscure priest in a little country village. It was probably an enemy who invented, if it was an invention, a rather malicious story, told at the expense of an earlier Prince of the Roman Catholic Church. He was the son of a poor fisherman; and while merely an Archbishop, it was his laudable practice when entertaining his friends and perhaps at other times to have a miniature fishing net conspicuously displayed on the dinner table in order, as he explained that he should not be puffed up or forget his plebeian extraction. In due course, pretty as the result of this praiseworthy modesty, he became a Cardinal. Thenceforward the fishing net was no more to be seen. Its disappearance attracted attention and one of his friends asked what had become of it. The newly elected Cardinal replied:—"When the fish is caught the net is no longer needed." Religion and education are allied and equality of opportunity was very strongly insisted upon in the able address delivered by the President of the National Union of Teachers at the Congress of that body which has been held this week at Weston-super-Mare. He maintained that although nearly half a century has elapsed since the Act of 1870 was passed, there is still a great gulf of prejudice and class exclusiveness between the schools of the rich and those of the poor. In support of this contention he used a somewhat novel argument. Almost from time immemorial the "public-school spirit" has been, he said, lauded as the foundation of our national greatness. If that be so then he said it is the duty of our statesmen to afford every child in the country an opportunity of coming under the influence of that spirit. I wonder what Mr. Ponsomby, M.P., the author of "The Decline of Autocracy" thinks of this? With Mr. Daller's plea for increased facilities in regard to University education, everyone will agree; and it is to be hoped that he exaggerates when he says that the "great democratic University of England is being assailed by reactionary forces." The classes having fastened their grief on Oxford and Cambridge are, he went on to say, now "casting their greedy eyes on London. Its external degrees were an eyesore to them and they demanded their abolition to make London even as her sisters—the preserv of the wealthy and those of high degree." He appealed to Lord Haldane to prevent this injustice to the Democracy and to see that the external degrees of London are continued until the highway to the universities is an accomplished fact. Judging from

(*Continued on page* 14.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE ⅄ HEEL O' FORTUNE.'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"Perhaps we are deviating from the chief issue," she countered. "If only I could persuade grandad that he is being wilfully misled things might go as I wish. Can't you help, Mr. Royson?

Then she turned her face to his, and the temptation that had gripped him many a time of late came back with an intensity that was almost unendurable. He did not flinch from her steadfast eyes. Though the path of honour was steep and straight he must tred it to the end.

"If I tell your grandfather what little I know of these people I break my word," he said harshly. "That is the only reply I can make, Miss Fenshawe. May I add the ignoble argument that any such breach of faith on my part would probably be useless? You ought to sympathise with me."

"Why" ? she said coldly.

"Because it is not often that a man is tortured as I am by a conflict between duty and—and desire."

"There is our palm grove," she cried, pointing to a few stunted trees whose fronds showed above the rock-strewn bank of a small wady, or ravine, which cut through the centre of the shelving plateau they were crossing. "The ground is fairly clear here. Shall we try a canter?"

Without waiting for a reply she pressed her pony into a steady gallop. Royson respondid to her wayward mood and followed her lead. Though the sun was so hot that their hands would have blistered if unprotected by gloves, the clean dry air-current created by the rapid motion was exhilarating in the extreme. They were riding through a lost continent, yet its savage ruin was sublimely beautiful. The comparatively level spot that allowed the luxury of a gallop was made up of sand and stones, with here and there a black rock thrusting its bold contour above the shingle. A curiously habitable aspect was given to the desert by numbers of irregular alluvial mounds which, on examination, were found to consist of caked soil held together by the roots of trees. So, at one time, this arid plain had borne a forest. To the mind's eye, here lay the dead earth's burial place.

Ages ago a torrent had fertilized the surrounding tract, and its dried-up bed was marked by water-smoothed boulders. Here and there small groups of dwarf bushes, covered with dagger-like thorns, drew sustenance from secret rills of moisture. The camel path they followed had the distinctness of daily use,though no recognised "kafila" had passed that way during the previous year, new trade routes to the interior having drawn the caravans in other directions. Soon it turned up the side of the ravine. The "sayall" bushes began to grow more densely, and the wady spread to a great width. Beyond a patch of pebbles lay a brown carpet of tough grass. In the centre stood seven date trees, and a considerable number of stunted bushes, these latter differing from the sayall only in the size of their thorns, which were fully two inches long and seemingly untouchable. Yet, next to water, the thorn-crop constituted the chief wealth of the oasis. because camels would munch the tough pines with great relish.

The camping place appeared to be untenanted. Royson found the footprints of gazelles wherever the sand had collected in a hollow, but the animals must have scampered away unseen towards the barren hills near at hand. Through an occasional gap there were glimpses of the mighty ramparts of Abyssinia. It was hard to realise that the dainty gazelle could find food in this desolate land. Yet, with the inborn instinct of the hunter and scout Royson unslung his carbine and held it across the saddle-bow, as he urged his horse slightly in front of the short striding Somali. When he drew rein he rose in the stirrups to peer through the barrier of thorns.

"First come, first served," he cried joyously. "We have the forage to ourselves, Miss Fenshawe. I shall be sorry for any others who come this way after our host has passed. Look at it now. It is an absolute army. We shall strip this poor little garden of the desert as locusts are said to eat up a cornfield."

Irene slipped from the saddle, loosened the girths, and then glanced at the distant caravan, which had just become visible again on the sky-line of the plateau. It was more than likely that no such mixed gathering of men and animals had taken that road since the destruction of forests converted the country into a wilderness. The party from the yacht numbered eighteen, there were fifty Bedawi Arabs in attendance on a hundred camels, eight horses, Arabs, or Somali ponies, each required a syce, while the sheikh who had brought the caravan from Pajura was overlord of a score of hangers on who figured in his list as servants.

A thin haze of dust rose as this regiment advanced. In that wonderful light its progress might be marked twenty miles away by keen eyes. The girl watched it silently for a time, while Royson, knowing the manner in which the camp would be formed, picksted the two horses so as not to interfere with the general arrangements.

Then he lit a cigarette and rejoined Irene.

"How far distant is the head of the caravan now?" she asked.

"Nearly two miles. It looks more like two furlongs," said he, divining her thoughts, for it was easy to discern Mrs. Haxton, wrapped in a grey dust-cloak, on a splendid riding camel in advance of the main body. Beside her, on Arab horses were Mr Fenshawe and von Kerber, the latter having just ridden up from the rear.

"Does one's sight become better, then, by residence in this strange land?" murmured the girl.

Royson deliberately ignored the less obvious significance of the words.

"I think so," he said, "when all is said and done, desert and sea are akin, and most certainly a sea voyage benefits the eyes. Yet, now that you mention it, the atmosphere is remarkably clear to-day."

"Are you weather-wise, Mr. Roysen? Is not that a sign of storm."

"I sought instruction from Sheikh Abdur Kad'r on that very point only this morning. He says that the Kamsin does not blow at this season, and there is every reason to believe that it has not rained in this locality during the past three hundred years."

"Dear me! Three—hun—dred—years!"

"Yes. Sorry, but I can't make it any less."

"Then you may give Sheikh Abdur Kad'r my compliments, and tell him I predict either a thunderstorm or some unusual disturbance before night. Mrs. Haxton has a very effective smile, I admit, but it requires exceptional charm to make a smile distinctly visible at—how far did you say—two miles?"

The lady in question was certainly bending towards Mr. Fenshawe, and the smile was a reasonable conjecture. But they had tacitly agreed to forget their earlier conversation. They chatted freely now with the friendly ease that was their wont ever since the exigencies of camp life had thrown them together far more than was possible on board ship. Five weeks ago the "Aphrodite" dropped anchor off Pajura after crossing from Aden, where Mr. Fenshawe had despatched his cablegrams and obtained a portion of the equipment needed for the desert tour. The arrival of such a large party occasioned no little excitement at the French port. That tiny station had not seen so many white faces at one time since its establishment, and when its polite Commandant recovered from his voluble surprise, he warned Mr. Finshawe that the interior was somewhat unsafe. But stories of Arab unrest were familiar to the veteran. He had heard them regularly during the preceding thirty years, and he was more than ever bent on out-witting the jealous rivals who had placed such obstacles in his path.

The French officers at Pajura thought he was rather cracked to take ladies with him, yet they were obliged to admit that desert travel was healthy and enjoyable, provided supplies were ample, and, on this score, the skilled explorer of Soudan byways showed that he had lost none of his cunning. Before the caravan started news came from Aden that the "Cigno" had been dragged off her sand-pit. This gave an added value to the land route, as the coast of Erythrea was assuredly closed to them; the French authorities, on the other hand, rendered every assistance in their power.

And now, after a month of steady marching, the caravan was well within Italian territory. The route lay paralled with the sea, but nearly a hundred miles distant from it. It traversed the interminable wadys and shelving tablelands leading down to the coast from the granite and pink Nubian stone foothills of the inner range of giants which guarded the fertile valleys of Abyssinia; Thus far no unexpected difficulties had cropped up. The few nomads encountered were only too anxious to be friendly. The weather, scorching by day and intensely cold by night, was quite bearable. Indeed, to any one in good health, it supplied a marvellous tonic. Travellers less admirably equipped might have suffered annoyance from the snakes and scorpions which seem to thrive in the midst of sun-burns desolation, but these "voyageurs de luxe" slept in hammocks slung in roomy tents, and assiduous servants dislodged every stone before they spread the felt carpets on which the heaven-born designed to sit at meals.

Yet—as Irene had guessed correctly—this magnificent progress through the desert contained a canker that threatened its distruction. Either von Kerber's calculations were at fault or the papyrus was a madman's screed. The caravan was already two marches beyond the point agreed on by every authority consulted as that fixed by the Greek who survived the massacre of the Roman legion. The unhappy Austrian could no more identify the five hills mentioned in the papyrus as the essential clue to the whereabouts of the treasure than a man in an unknown forest can distinguish a special group of five trees. That is to say, he may blunder on them by chance, but he cannot find them by using his judgment. As Irene put it, here were not five, but five thousand hills. The mortal puzzle before von Kerber was to pick his five.

When the caravan arrived at the halting-place the tense solitude gave way to pandemonium. Camels grunted and squealed in eager plaint to be relieved of their loads, horses neighed and fought for the best tufts of grass, men raged at each other as though the work of preparing the camp was something new and wholly unexpected.

Through the turmoil strode Abdur Kad'r, a lean, saturnine Arab, who anathemitized all his assistants indiscriminately, only varying his epithets according to the nationality of the man under the lash of his tongue at the moment.

"Bestir yourself, illegitimate one. Are we to await the setting sun ere the tents are fixed" he shouted at a negro, who was bothered by a knotted rope. A crash behind him told that a too-zealous Arab had tumbled a box to the ground.

"Oh, you owl, what evil have you done?" roared the Sheik, transfixing the culprit with a glittering eye.

"Lo, I loosened a strap, honoured one and the accursed thing fell," was the explanation.

"It fell, eh? So shall my whip fall, Sid Hassan, if thou art not more painstaking." He rushed towards a group of Somali syces.

"Pigs and children of pigs," he cried, "for what does the Effendi pay ye? Is there not occupation, ye black dogs! May your fathers' graves be defiled by curs."

Stump, whose rubicund visage was burnt brick-red by the desert, took a keen interest in Arbur Kad'r's daily outpourings. He had no Arabic, but he appreciated the speaker's fluency.

"He'd made a bully good bo's'n," was his favourite comment, and he would add sorrowfully—"I wish I knew wot he was sayin'. It'ud do me a treat."

In an astonishingly short space of time the camp would be in form, fires lit with parched shrubs gathered during the last stage of the journey, a meal cooked, and every one settled down to rest until sunset, when, if there was no evening march, the Arabs and negroes would sing, and perhaps indulge in amazingly realistic sword-play, while the dozen sailors brought from the yacht would watch the combatants or engage in a sing-song on their own account.

The present encampment offered no exception to the general rule. Abdur Kad'r, it is true, may have raged a little more extensively than usual when it was discovered that the well had caved in from sheer disuse, and several hours' labour would be necessary before some brackish water could be obtained. He did not trouble the Effendi about this detail, however. There was another more pressing matter to be dealt with, but, Allah be praised, that might wait till a less occupied hour, for the Frank was in no hurry, and he paid like a Kaliph.

About four o'clock Irene was sitting in her tent making some belated jottings in a diary. Being thirsty, she called a servant, and told him to bring a bottle of soda-water. A few minutes later she heard a stumble, a crash, and a loud exclamation in Arabic. The man had fallen over one of the heavy stones to which the guide ropes were fastened.

She looked up smilingly and wondered whether he would understand her if she said in French that she hoped he had not injured himself. The glass was broken but the bottle was intact, for the native had caught it as he fell.

"Ca ne fait rien," she cried encouragingly. Then she found that the Somali had risen to his knees, and was gazing skyward with every token of abject terror.

At the same instant a strange commotion broke out in the camp. Through the open side of the tent she saw Europeans and natives all looking in the one direction—northward. The Britons and Arabs had an air of profound astonishment. They pointed and gesticulated, but otherwise showed self-control. But the negroes were in a panic. For the most part they were kneeling. A few prostrated themselves at full length and howled dolorously.

The girl was alone, and she naturally felt alarmed. Royson was not far away, and he, like the rest, was held spell-bound by some spectacle, the nature of which she could not guess. Perhaps his thoughts were not far removed from Irene, because he turned, and locked at her.

"Come, quickly, Miss Fewshawe," he shouted. "Here is the most wonderful mirage!"

Was that it—a mirage? Why, then, this hubbub? She had grown so accustomed to the grim humour of the desert in depicting clear streams of running water, smooth, treebordered lakes, and other delightful objects of which the arid land dreamed in its sleep of death, that the excitement caused in the camp was wholly inexplicable.

"What are you doing there?" she cried sharply to the frightened servant. "Go and get anothar glass, and take care you do not fall next time."

If he hard he paid no heed. He continued to stare at the sky with wide-open eyes.

Conscious of a fresh thrill of fear, she ran towards Royson.

"What in the world——"

Then she saw, and was stricken dumb with the sight, for she was looking at a spectacle which the desert seldom provides even to those who pass their lives within its bounds. A thin maze had taken the place of the remarkable clearness of the morning hours. Away to the north it had deepened almost into a fog, a low-lying and luminous mist like the white pall which often shrouds the sea on a calm bright day in summer. The sky was losing its burnished copper hue and becoming blue again, and, on the false horizon supplied by the crest of the fog-bank stood a brilliantly vivid panorama.

There were military tents, lines of picketed camels and horses, a great number of Arabs and blacks, and some fifty Italian soldiers, all magnified to gigantic proportions, but so clearly defined that the trappings of the animals, the military uniforms, and the gay-coloured burnous of the Arabs were readily distinguishable.

It could be seen, too, that they were working. Mounds of rock and earth showed that considerable excavations had been made. While those gathered round the well were yet gazing at this bewildering and life-like picture, the moving ghosts in the sky underwent a change which enhanced their realism. One squad of soldiers and natives marched off towards the tents while another took their places. Were it not for the grotesque size of men and animals, and the eerie silence of their movements, it was hard to believe that the eyes were not witnessing actualities.

The thing was fantastic, awe-inspiring, stupendous in design, but faultlessly true in colour and treatment. No artist could ever hope for such a canvas. Its texture was vapour, its background the empyrean, and nature's own palette supplied the colours.

And this cloud scene was pitiless in its moral. Two of the onlookers, Mrs. Haxton and von Kerber, knew exactly what it meant, while others read its message correctly enough. The expedition was forestalled. The long voyage and longer march, the vast expenditure, the hardships inseparable from the journey through the desert, the hopes, the fears, all the planning and contriving, went for nothing, since Alfieri, the dreamer, Alfieri the fool, had apparently succeded in locating the treasure of Sheba.

CHAPTER XIV.

WHEREIN A BISHARIN CAMEL BECOMES USEFUL.

To the Arab every white man is a Frank. The European invader was given that name during the First Crusade, and the Paynim does not change appreciably with the centuries. But he has learnt to differentiate between certain varieties of Frank, and Abdur Kad'r murmured maledictions on the Italian species as he watched the mirage slowly fade into nothingness. Though no one had told him the ultimate objective of the caravan, he felt that the presence of Italian soldiers at the nearest stopping-place put a bar to further progress. The mere fact that the "kalfa" came from French territory was unanswerable. There were difficulties enough already, difficulties which must be discussed that evening, but this obstacle was wholly unforeseen.

Under his bent brows the gaunt sheikh had noted Mr. Fenshawe's manner when he turned excitedly to demand an explanation from von Kerber. The Effendi's change of tone told its own tale. Abdur Kad'r, true believer and desert-born, remarked to a brother Arab that Allah was Allah and Mahomet was undoubtedly the Prophet, but that of all the misbegotten produce of swine now cumbering the earth the Italians ranked easily first—or words to that effect. Then he relieved his feelings by objurgating the panicstricken somalis, whose superstitious minds interpreted the appearance of the air-borne host as a sure malediction of war. He was in the midst of an eloquent outburst when his employer summoned him.

"How far is it to the next oasis?" the dreaded query.

Abdur Kad'r, shrewd judge of men, knew that he must be explicit.

"Sixty kilometres, honoured one," he replied.

"What nearly forty English miles?"

"It may be so, Effendi. In our reckoning it is twenty kos, and one kos is three kilometres.

"But these Italians—in the mirage—they must be camped near water."

"There is none nearer than the well of Suleiman, Effendi."

"Is it possible that a mirage would reveal so clearly a scene taking place at such a distance?"

"Strange things happen in the desert Effendi. I have seen a village in the sky, which my camels were four hours in reaching, and I have been told of sights even more wonderful."

"You are sure, about the sixty kilometres?"

"Quite sure,O worthy of honour."

Mr. Fenshawe was sceptical. Mirage-phenomena were familiar to him, but never had they dealt with natural objects beyond a range of a few miles. For the most part, the mirage of the desert is a baseless illusion, depending on the bending of light rays by air strata of differing densities. The rarer "looming" wftnessed occasionally in more northerly attitudes, shows scenes actually in existence, and the best authenticated instance of a longrange view is that testified to by the inhabitants of Hastings who, during three hours on July 26.1798, saw the whole coastline of France from Calais to Dieppe, with a distinctness that was then regarded as miraculous.

But whether Abdur Kad'r's figures were correct or not, there was no gainsaying the evidence of the mirage itself, The collapse of the undertaking was imminent, and the millionaire's tone was exceedingly curt when he called von Kerber to conference.

"There are certain matters which must be cleared up now that nature has assumed the role of guide," he said drily. "I have been well aware during the past few days that you were not able to fix on the exact place described in the papyrus. I could pardon that. We are in a country where landmarks are bewilderingly alike, and therefore apt to cause confusion. But how comes it that our rivals can go straight to the place we are in search of, while we wander blindly in the desert? You assured me that yours was the only copy of the papyrus extant, with its sole exception of the photographic reproductions supplied to me. Is that true? And, if it is true, who gave these others the information that has brought about our failure."

Mr. Fenshawe's pride was wounded. All the wrath of the disappointed connoisseur welled forth in his contemptuous words. Their very calmness and precision showed the depth of his anger, and von Kerber, like Abdur Kad'r, felt that the time for specious pretext had gone. So he answered, with equal exactness of phrase.—

"I gave you that assurance months ago in Scotland, and repeated it in London, but I have not said it since we met on board the yacht, for the very good reason that the papyrus was stolen from me at Marseilles."

"Stolen?"

(To be continued.)

WHEN A WOMAN TRAVELS.

NEW DESIGNS IN LIGHT-WEIGHT LUGGAGE.

Inexperienced travellers are easily recognised by the baggage they prepare for a journey. Numerous packages, bundles, and small cases hamper them, cause endless worry, and multiply the number of tips they find it necessary to give. One case or large collapsible bag is quite enough to carry, and the woman who has years of experience behind her never loads herself with more. Nor does she go a-wandering with too little baggage, thus depriving herself of he ordinary comfort of every day life and the refreshment of a change of clothing. She sends all her heavy boxes in advance, for she knows that this is the habit on the Continent, and, if her destination lies in some part of the British Isles, she organizes things by the help of luggage system, so freeing herself of any extra burden. A railway carriage is intolerable when each individual has a collection of small packages. When a long and tiring journey has to be gone through the less there is to cramp movement and disturb nerves the better.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

A bag of convenient size which may be carried in the hand of its owner in emergency is quite sufficient for the traveller, and she must learn how to stock it with nothing more than the bare necessities. It is never wise to set forth without a light dressing-gown of soft silk, which may be slipped into a corner, and of the neat cases containing this article of wear, and a pair of slippers of similar thin and pliant weft, facilitates matters by lying snugly in a cornor. A few papers, towels, and a bottle of some fragrant essence should also be provided. Changes of blouse and linen may with impunity be packed into the handbag or case when a long journey is undertaken, for, should necessity arise to do so, it is frequently both inconvenient and expensive to supplement the daily necessaries in strange places.

WHAT BAG TO CHOOSE.

The bag itself ought to be perfectly light in weight, and with a good lock, for where jewellery and money have to be accommodated it is unwise to run risks. Larger baggage must be selected according to the quantity of clothes required for the time specified for the holiday. The average woman who projects a short holiday tour abroad will be well advised if she notes some of the new designs in travelling trunks. Everything makes for lightness and for facility in packing. It may not be possible for many to purchase the huge trunk that stands on end and forms a wardrobe in the hotel bedroom; but a compact trunk with various compartments is within the reach of most people. All clothing ought to be the least possible weight, and it is easy to study the quality and kind of each item added to the supply.

AMONG THE RUINS.

[Mr. Lloyd George inspected on the ruins of his house at Walton Heath.]

Mutely, mournfully appealing,
Tokens of a woman's zest,
Gaping wall and riven ceiling
Leave unwrung the tenant's breast.

Those who on his pleasures trample
Cannot stir in him regret;
They but follow the example
By the Great Exemplar set.

When they seek the hearth to shatter
Built to keep that statesman warm,
After all they only flatter
Him in the sincerest form.

Shapeless ruins he can witness
Without any rankling smart,
For they strike the chord of fitness
In the Master-Wrecker's heart.—*World*

An amusing correspondence has been carried on in the *Times* with a view to ascertaining the identity of the prize poem which gave rise to the mock-heroic lines on Nebuchadnezzar. As it seems that the equally well-known lines about Daniel belong to the same travesty, the evidence points to the late Sir Edwin Arnold's Newdigate poem on Belshazzar's Feast in 1852 as the *causa causans*. But parodies of this sort were prompted by prize poems and ceremonial poems at a much later date: witness the famous couplet on the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his illness in 1872:—

"Flashed o'er the electric wires the message came,
'He is not better, he is just the same.'"

In a leader on the subject the *Times* assumes that "the Newdigate manner" has probably died out, now that the heroic couplet has ceased to be the one permissible metre, and observes that the Newdigate has "often been a distinction to be lived down"; that in virtue of its artificiality it has always encouraged poetasters to imagine themselves poets; and that "all sorts of men have won it and have yet done well enough afterwards." This is substantially true, but we demur to the view that the heroic couplet is obsolete. The verses in that measure signed "I. C." in the *Morning Post* are a living proof of the complete success with which it can be employed to-day for the purposes of political satire. Again, did not Swinburne and Morris both use the couplet with consummate skill?

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POLICING THE EMPIRE.

V.

THE CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.

BY

H. A. BRYDEN.

(Author of "Gun and Camera in Southern Africa," etc.).

The Cape Mounted Rifles, as they are usually called, are the proud possessors of a record for fighting, efficiency, and hard work, which is not to be excelled by any similar force in any colony or dependency. Their history is one of extraordinary interest, and in the many wars and native troubles with which British rule in South Africa has been so freely interspersed the C.M.R. have borne a most honourable and energetic part.

A CORPS OF HOTTENTOTS.

Soon after 1806, when Great Britain finally took possession of the Cape, and established her rule there, a corps of Hottentot infantry was formed for the purpose of police work and the defence of the always unsettled Kaffir frontier. This force was afterwards mounted, and became known as the Cape Mounted Rifles. It was officered by men of British blood, and from the earliest days took an active part in the policing and the patrol of the growing colony. Hottentots were always great sportsmen, good riders and fond of the rifle, in these respects being far more valuable than natives of the Bantu races, such as Kaffirs, Zulus, etc., who chiefly relied on the assegai as a weapon of offence. In 1853, General Sir George Cathcart, then Governor of Cape Colony, formed a new force, known as the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, which took the place of the old Cape Rifles, and for many years did excellent service in all parts of the Colony. Under the control of Sir Walter Currie, one of its most noted commandants, a born leador of light horse, this corps attained to a very perfect state of efficiency, which it has ever since maintained. It performed great work in the warfare along the northern border in the seventies, in the capture of Langalibalele, a rebel Zulu chief settled in Natal, and in the Kaffir war of 1877-78. In 1878 the name of the force was once more changed to that of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, which it has ever since retained. For many years this corps has consisted entirely of picked white men, largely recruited in England. No force was ever more admirably adapted for serving as a flying column of light cavalry, moving rapidly about in wild, rough, and often waterless country. The Cape Mounted Rifles are maintained in a high state of efficiency and discipline; the men are for the most part good shots: they are well mounted, and in the last Boer War they rendered once again invaluable service during the prolonged and strenuous struggle which resulted in the final triumph of the British power in South Africa.

It is impossible, in the long and stirring history of a hundred years, to do more than glance at some of the more prominent achievements of this fine force. Between 1810 and 1878, the Cape Mounted Rifles took a manful part in six Kaffir wars, all fought in the most difficult and broken region of South Africa. Huge mountains, full of dangerous ravines, kloofs, and passes, characterise this country, which is covered with dense bush and forest and seamed with many rivers and streams. Such a country suited the fighting tactics of the Gcaleka and Gaika Kaffirs, who fought furiously, and in many an ambush inflicted severe losses upon their foes.

At the capture of Natal from the Emigrant Boers in 1842, the Cape Mounted Rifles were represented in a weak detachment which was afterwards besieged by the Boers and subsequently relieved by a strong force under General Cloete.

In 1848, General Sir Harry Smith, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, marched a force against the insurgent Boers beyond the Orange River, and defeated them at the battle of Boom Plaats. In this action two troops of Cape Mounted Rifles, two companies of the Rifle Brigade, and two of the 91st Regiment, numbering in all 600 men, took part. They had with them two six-pounder guns and 150 waggons. At Boom Plaats they were opposed by 700 Boers under Andries Pretorius; yet, although well sheltered by rocks, boulders and stone walls, the Dutch were driven from position to position and finally fled from the field. It was a hotly contested action, in which the General and his charger were both hit, and the British force lost 10 per cent. of their numbers. The Boers also suffered severely. The Orange River Sovereignty was then established, only to be abandoned later by the Home Government.

In 1851, when General Sir George Cathcart fought the battle of the Berea against the Basutos, under the great Chief Moshesh, the Cape Mounted Rifles once more took a hand. This may be described as a drawn battle, and nightfall saw the slender British force formed in square, still repelling the repeated charges of thousands of well mounted Basuto warriors. By the aid of canister and musketry, Cathcart held his ground, and next day peace was concluded between the belligerents.

In 1873, during the suppression of the rebellion of the Zulu chief, Langalibalele, the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, as the Rifles were now called, rendered conspicuous service, pierced the wildest recesses of Drakensberg, and with the aid of a Natal force, secured Langalibalele in Basutoland territory, after some sharp fighting.

In 1880, the Cape Mounted Rifles, now again since 1878, rejoicing in their ancient and time-honoured name, were needed for active service against a recalcitrant Basuto chief, named Morosit Morosi and his tribe, the Baphuti, occupied an almost inaccessible side, a glacis, a mile in length, protected by a series of nine walls, intersected by cross defences. A weak force of yeomanry and Cape Mounted Rifles was first sent against the mountain, and repulsed with a loss of twanty killed and wounded. Two months later after a severe bombardment, a force of 350 Cape Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Bayly, assisted by 100 other troops, scaled the mountain with ladders at a deep fissure, since known as Bourne's Crack, and stormed the stronghold. Morosi was slain, together with 200 of his tribe, and all his sons save Dodo. Dodo, with more than a hundred Baphuti, took the terrible leap from the mountain summit to the Orange River, many of them escaping with their lives. In the earlier attacks on the mountain, Captain Surmon, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, lost his life, while Surgeon (now Colonel) E. B. Hartley, C.M.G., of the same Corps, won the V.C., by a most gallant act, rescuing several wounded men under heavy fire.

It is impossible, within the scope of this article, to follow all the achievements of this fine force in subsequent South African warfare. They were actively employed in the Bechunaland Rebellion of 1897. During the Boer War, 1899—1902, the Cape Mounted Rifles greatly distinguished themselves, especialy at Wepener, near the Basuto Border, where a combined force of Cape Mounted Rifles and Colonial troops under Colonel Dalgety defended themselves successfully against what appeared to be an overwhelming force of Boers. Dalgety had under his command 2,000 men and some guns, and, aided by the skilful defences planned by Major Maxwell, R.E., held a perimeter of eight miles in extent. The Boers attacked the position hotly for seventeen days, and finally retired on the advance of General Brabant with a Colonial force.

STOCK THEFTS.

A good deal of the time of the Cape Mounted Rifleman is, of course, spent in military routine in the various quarters to which he is allotted. Much of this is monotonous, but opportunities for sport present themselves, and there is still a good deal of game left in the vast and far sundered regions which form integral portions of the Cape Colony. Occasionally more stirring incidents lend zest and excitement to the trooper's life. Stock thefts in outlying parts of the territory are not infrequent and the services of the C.M.R have to be requisitioned. Word is perhaps brought in that some broken tribesmen have carrird off cattle from a distant farm. A patrol of C.M.R. is hastily called out. The troopers saddle up, each man taking with him a blanket, saddle bags, bandolier, rifle, water bottle, and some food. One of the horses is a knowing veteran of eight or nine years, service in the force, who is familiar with every bugle call, and has by heart every road and waggon spoor within a hundred miles. The patrol is accompanied by the farmer, whose stock has been raided, and a mounted Hottentot, to whom the faintest and most difficult spoor is like an open book to a skilled reader. For the first day's tracking the spoor of the stolen cattle leads them over hot, illimitable plains, just now parched by the burning sun to its brownest and most forbidding aspect. In the hot, shimmering distance heard of springbok are grazing upon the remains of a vegetation which apparently has no trace of succulence or moisture left to it. Gemsbuck, those most magnificent antelopes still inhabit these parched wastes, but you must seek them in the farthest recesses of the desert. Far away to the north-west, cobalt blue on the horizon, lies a chain of mountains, through the precipices of which flows the Orange River. On push the little mounted party throughout the hot day, now "tripling" or cantering, now walking their horses, and usually off-saddling every three hours to rest their nags for a brief spell. At sunset they come to pit of muddy and evil-smelling water, dignified by the name of Quagga Fontein; and at this spot, where they off-saddle for a few hours and sleep, they find fairly fresh traces of the thieves of whom they are in pursuit. A heifer has been slaughtered here, and that, so the Hottentot informs them, only the night previous. Having boiled a kettle or two of coffee and eaten of their scant provisions, the party settle themselves in their blankets and sleep for four hours till the moon is up, one of the troopers keeping guard. Soon after two o'clock in the morning they are moving again, the rising moon yielding sufficient light by which the lynx-eyed Hottentot "boy" can hold the spoor. So through the cold early morning hours they move on, and another day of parching heat opens upon them with the advent of the too faithful sun. Upon the third evening, with horses more tired, thirsty and jaded even than themselves, they enter the recesses of the mass of mountain-wall for which they have been making. Stark, sun-scorched and utterly unpromising are these naked masses of brown granite, veined and patched with black shining ironstone, which after absorbing the sun's heat all day, pour it forth again at night, until dawn with its ice-chill air approaches. In these grim solitudes only the leopard, the klip-springar, baboons, snakes, and a few hawks and eagles have their abode.

THE ROBBERS SURPRISED

They are close upon their quarry now, and the Hottentot is sent forward to spy. His report brought in just as night falls swiftly upon them is satisfactory. The robbers are camp-

(*Continued on page* 10.)

AN UNPUNISHED FELONY

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.

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Tempest took one of his everlasting cigarettes from his case, and the waiter hurried up with a light, whilst the barrister looked round the room, now fast emptying, as the parties of diners left for the various theatres to which they were en route.

A woman seated by herself at a table not far from his own caught his attention. Exceedingly handsome and obviously of refined birth, Tempest wondered what she was doing there alone. Looking straight in front of her, one arm lay stretched across the table cloth, her fingers playing with the stem of her wineglass. Her face was oddly familiar to him, and he wondered where he had met her.

And then he noticed another thing. Not a single scrap of jewellery of any kind did she wear except her wedding-ring. From where she sat, looking straight down the room, she could see the doorway and all who entered, and the man, as he watched her, saw that her eyes never left the entrance. Was she waiting for anyone, or was she just thinking and gazing before her, unseeing the changing play as people came and went? Tempest wondered.

A waiter spoke to her. "Yes, bring me some black coffee." was her answer, and as she had spoken her eyes had fallen on the clean-shaven face of the lawyer, with a start of recognition. She hurriedly looked away. And still he puzzled in a vain effort to remember where they could possibly have met, for it was obvious to the man that she had recognized him. And then she seemed to make up her mind, for with a quick, decided movement, she rose and took the chair opposite to his own.

"Do you mind my sitting at your table, Mr, Tempest?" she asked him as she sat down.

He promptly assured her he regarded himself as honoured, and a slow, weary smile played about her mouth.

"You've quite forgotten me, haven't you?" and shamefacedly he admitted it.

"Ever since I noticed you here I've been puzzling my brain to think where on earth it was I could have seen you, for I rather flatter myself I never forget a face I admire."

"So you admire mine?" and again came her weary smile. "It's months since anybody paid me a compliment.

"So you don't remember me. I recognized you the moment I saw you. I wonder if you've forgotten my name as well. Have you ever heard of Beatrice Sachaverell?" and again she smiled as she waited for his reply.

"Not—not'—

"Yes," she interrupted him, "you prosecuted me and got me convicted six months ago. "Are you sure you don't mind me sitting here?" and as the memory of the case flashed through his mind he again assured her he was delighted.

"I'm sorry I had to do it, you know," he went on, "but it is all in the day's work to us. We take briefs and plead them, but often until we see the prisoners in the dock we have no idea at all who it is we are prosecuting or defending or anything about them. Frankly, I hate prosecuting a woman at any time, and when I saw you were a lady it was just torture to me. I don't think you could say I was hard on you, or that I pressed the case. I left you a loophole. If you had only gone into the witness box and said you hadn't taken the things you'd have been acquitted. Why didn't you?"

She shrugged her pretty shoulders, gleaming in the light. That was her only answer to his question.

"Did you think I was laying a trap for you?" I was trying to help you to get off."

"I thought you were all the time,"

"Then why didn't you take advantage of it?"

She looked the barrister squarely in the eyes. "It was too late then—the mischief had been done by that time, and it didn't matter in the least to me then whether I was convicted or not. You were really awfully nice to me, Mr. Tempest. I've often wanted to thank you for the way you treated me. That was really the reason why I came across to this table tonight. I wanted to thank you, and I do thank you. One hasn't many facilities for writing, you know, at Holloway, and I only came out this morning."

"This morning?"

"Yes, I'm killing time and trying to kill memory here this evening, but one's memory sticks.

"Mrs. Sacheverell, I've always felt certain the whole truth never came out at your trial. Were you guilty or not?"

"Oh, yes, I took the bracelet?"

"And the other things?"

"You mean the things I pawned?" He nodded.

"Yes, I took them all."

"Why?" And as he waited her nervous fingers rolled the crumbs they had found into a pellet.

"Shall I tell you my story, Mr, Tempest? Do you care enough to listen? Pretty, wasn't she?" And she took from some hidden pocket in her corsage a tiny miniature of the most beautiful child Tempest had ever seen. "She was my baby," said the woman. "I'd have done much more than steal. I'd have committed murder for her. Tell you my story! Why, it's a world old story!

"Never mind who my father was—he was an officer in the Army. His pension which was a good one, died with him. I married my husband for a home—practically for no other reason—for we hadn't an idea in common. I cared little for him, and he naturally soon got tired of me. Oh, yes, it was my fault. I took little pains to keep his affection. I knew I was married to him, and I thought that nothing else mattered, and then he became unkind, and I left him. I tried to earn my own living, and I managed for a bit. Then I was too proud to ask my husband for money, and then it came to the usual alternative. I couldn't earn enough to keep my baby and myself, and I started stealing things. It was so easy—so simple—that in the end I got careless, and was caught."

"It always ends that way."

"I suppose it does."

"But was there no one who would help you?"

"No one I cared to ask. Oh, I know it sounds very horrible talking about stealing like this. I salved my conscience all the time by telling myself I was doing it for my baby—well, so I was! If it hadn't been for her—if there had been only myself—I could have managed the hardship and kept honest. When I was arrested I sent word to my husband, and he came and saw me in prison, and he told me he would take the child, and provide for her, but that he never wished to see my face again, and that he had done with me for ever. He wouldn't even pay for me to be defended. And then you know I was sent to prison for six months, and whilst I was there my baby died. And—I came out of prison this morning." And her voice drifted away into silence as she dropped her words out one by one.

She shuddered as a great choking sob broke from her. That was all, but the man could realize something of the tragedy of her story, the horror of her life in Holloway, the torture of the days after they had told her her baby was dead.

"I'm sorry for you—sorry I had any part in it."

She shook her head. "No, don't be sorry; why should you be? You were only one of the cogs in the machine. For 'He who takes what isn't his, when he's caught he goes to prison.' No; I've only myself to blame, and that's the hard part of it."

"What are you going to do?"

She shook her head. "I don't know."

"Where are you living now?"

"I've nowhere to go.

"Then you must let me make some arrangements for you. You must let me lend you some money, at least."

But again came the weary shake of her head.

"Have you any money?"

"Not enough to pay my bill when the waiter brings it."

"Mrs. Sacheverell, the whole thing is so absurd. I can't leave you like this in such a plight."

"Why not? You are not responsible for me."

"Then I shall make myself responsible."

"No, Mr. Tempest, things may not be to bad as they seem. I wrote to my husband and told him I should be released to-day, and that I would meet him here to-night."

"Is he coming?"

"I don't know. He never answered my letter; but he may come, and I'm waiting here to see, If he comes it will be all right, you see and if you'll let me stay here talking to you—well, it keeps me from thinking."

"But suppose he doesn't come?"

And once more came the indifferent shrug of her pretty shoulders. "In that case what will it matter?"

She was still facing the door, and even as she talked she scarcely took her eyes from it. She glanced at the clock, the hands of which were slowly travelling round and approaching the hour of midnight. He tried to persuade her to leave, and let him see her installed at some hotel, but she quietly refused all his well-meant offers. "No; I will wait and see if he comes. Do you think they ever have crime here?"

"Hardly. They've policemen on duty outside; they've commissioneires by the half dozen, and there's often a detective here as well. That man over there in the corner is one. I know him."

"Will he know me"?"

"It's probable he does."

"Is he watching me?

"He may be—but I should hardly think so, though he may think it strange that you are here in an expensive restaurant, expensively dressed, when he will know you cannot have much money. Still, of course, he may not have recognized you."

"This dress—oh, it's a second-hand one—I knew where to go for it. I wanted to look nice in case he came. But you think that man may be watching me. I wonder what he thinks I shall do?"

"Well, you are not on licence. He won't even speak to you, unless you give him reason. Why worry about him?"

Again she glanced at the clock before her eyes went back to the doorway.

"Mr. Tempest, do you think there is anything in what the old hands say that crime is a form of sport?"

"To some of them I believe it is; but that isn't so with you, Mrs. Sacheverell,"

"I'm not sure—I'm not sure. I didn't begin for that reason at any rate."

"I know you didn't."

She leant forward and took a cigarette from his case which was open on the table, and he noticed her hand was trembling violently. He filled her glass again, and as she drank, a gay, hard look came into her face. "I wonder—look here, Mr. Tempest—you offered to lend me money just now. Will you make a bet with me?"

"Certainly," he answered, for he thought he saw a means by which he could help her.

"On anything I like?"

"Yes," he answered, as again she looked at the clock and back to the entrance.

"Five pounds to a penny."

"Yes, if you like."

She was leaning forward, her elbows resting on the table, and she watched for a moment the smoke curling away from the cigarette in her fingers. The restaurant had filled up again after the theatres, and a busy chatter mingled with the jangling of plate, and glass and china.

"What's your bet?" he asked, as, picking up the bill the waiter had placed beside her plate, he put it with his own, and handed to the waiter a banknote in payment.

"Mr. Tempest," she said, "you shall bet me five pounds to a penny that here in full view of you, a celebrated criminal lawyer, and in full view of that detective, and I can see he's watching me, I will not commit another felony, and you and he can do all you both know to bring it home to me, and yet I will do it, and go set free and unpunished."

And Tempest threw up his head and laughed—the thing was so impossible. "Oh well," he said, "think of my reputation, don't do it here, we'll say you've won the bet and that shall settli it," and he put five sovereigns on the table before her. And again she looked at the clock. And then some of the lights were lowered.

"Why are they turning the lights out?" she asked him.

"Nearly closing time?" he answered, and some more of the lights disappeared.

"Have they shut the doors yet?"

"Yes, I expect so," and then he realized that it meant her husband had not come. "I'm very sorry for you," he mttered in whispered sympathy.

"It doesn't matter. I hardly expected he would come." Her hand was steady now and this time she refilled her own glass and emptied it at a gulp,

"I'll take the money, Mr. Tempest!" and she laughed as she looked him straight in the eyes and swept the sovereigns into her hand. She had ceased to watch the door' "You see, I win it," she added, and drawing a tiny revolver from her pocket before he realized what she was about to do, she had placed it to her temple and pulled the trigger. She slowly collapsed, sweeping the cloth with her from the table as she fell. As he rushed forward to support her the thought unconsciously flashed through his mind, "How on earth did she know that suicide is a felony?"

. . . . . .

When, half-an-hour lafer, Tempest left the building in the wake of the ambulance, he found one of the Commissonaires in an angry altercation with a man in evening dress, evidently under the influence of alcohol. "Pass along there, please pass along!" came the orders of the police as they closed round the ambulance.

"I; tell you I must go in got to meet my wife there," the man repeated in angry expostulation as the commissionaire prevented his entrance.

"Your wife," said Tempest hesitatingly.

"Yes my wife, I say. I shall tell her what I think of her, too," he added with curse. And then Tempest understood, and turning on his heel he walked away.

POLICING THE EMPIRE.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

ed with the stolen cattle by a pool in the mountain an hour away. Three hours sleep is alloted, and then as the wonderful moon comes up, the little force, leavidg a single trooper to guard the tired horses, move forward in silence. The attack, most cautiously conducted, succeeds to admiration. The Korannas and Griquas, after kraaling their booty within a thorn fence and slaughtering and devouring another calf, are sleeping the sleep of repletion. They are completly surprised, and only one of them has the wit and the pluck to make his escape, leaving five comrades prisioner in the hands of the riflemen. Afterresting their cattle and horses for 24 hours by the water-pool, the patrol, cumbered with prisoners and cattle, set forth on their tedious march back to semi-civilisation at the post at which they are stationed. It is a weary march, but at length they accomplish it. Adventures such as these, accompanied though they are by a good deal of hardship, yield something of the spice of life to an otherwise rather monotonous existence. Still the life of the Cape Mounted Rifleman is mainly one of the open air and has many compensations. Some of the stations, and especially those in Kaffraria, are remarkably beautiful; and Pondoland especially contains some of the richest, wildest, and most romantic scenery in all South Africa.

Whenever they have served, the Cape Mounted Riflemen have proved their mettle on innumerable fields. The bones of many of their bravest men lie mingling with the dust in remote and now well nigh forgotten places. In South Africa they and their achievements are regarded with just pride, and their history is one which any regiment in the world might look back upon with kindling satisfaction. In recent years, since the pacification of South Africa, the force has been reduced in numbers. It now stands at 550 white combatants with 555 native troopers and drivers. The artillery consists of ten field guns and two maxims. Three Hospital Nurses are attached to the Corps, which has its head-quarters at King William's-Town and is commanded by Colonel Lukin, C. M. G., D. S. O.

It has been recently stated in the newspapers that this gallant and historical force is, consequent upon the union of South Africa, to be disbanded this year.

JAPANESE PROVERBS.

THE similarity between Japanese and English proverbs is pointed out by Dr. J. Ingram Bryan in the *Japan Magazine*.

In just the same manner as ourselves, the Japanese resort to those homespun adages, so well adapted to the capacity and the humour of masses, to turn deftly a balking sentence or clinch a halting argument, where a more refined or redundant logic would undoubtedly fail. The people believe them, knowing full well that they persist only, because they are true. Untouched by filth or falsehood, they have come down through the changing centuries with a message to man. There is no doubt that a greater mutual familiarity with the proverbs of Japan and those of the English-speaking races would do much to bring about a deeper degree of understanding and goodwill. These proverbs show that at bottom the human race is a solidarity; that reason at least is one and universal. Mentally penetrated by these pithy sayings, we realise that the men of Athens and Rome were not so far removed from those of Paris or London; nor the latter from the men of Tokyo and Pekin.

THE TRAVELLER.

I.

Above Sahara's burning waste,
He found a brother in a star;
And out of clustered Western pines,
Came long-dead voices from afar.

II.

The spray of strange Pacific seas
Embraced him like a radiant bride;
And night-sounds in the Andes brought
Companionship beatified.

III.

A soul-mate was the Southern Cross;
A Burma sunset warmed his heart;
And Arctic darknesses absorbed
His being in co-equal part.

IV.

He held the world in warm embrace
While sailing round the treach'rous Horn
The terrors of the dread typhoon
Brought careless mirth, and hopes reborn.

V.

The rain was like a mother's kiss.
The breeze, a woman's fragrant hand.
He never felt alone until
He heard the traffic in the Strand!

—Arthur Coles Armstrong in the *Westminstar.*

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITION.

INDIAN SONGS.

Recorded by Ratandevi with introduction and translations by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy and a foreward by Rabindranath Tagore. (Privately printed and sold by Messrs. Luzac and Messrs. Novello & Co., Limited.)

Dr. Coomaraswamy, already well known as critic of Indian art and follower of Swadeshi ideals in their more philosophical aspects, has now shown his versatility by publishing a book of Indian Music. His collaborator "Ratan Devi" is an English lady of great musical talent, possessed of a contralto voice of exceptional richness and pathos, and both by her training in the rendering of European folk-songs under Professor Sharpe, and by the possession of the rare gifts of accurate musical memory and perfect pitch, ideally suited to the task of bringing Indian songs befere the English public. In the company of the author, she travelled over North India and Kashmir about two years ago, living in Indian houses, and studying patiently under an Indian Ustad, Abdul Rahim of Kapurthala. She obtained a "tambura", as well as one or two other Indian instruments, and learned her Indian music in the Indian way, by oral instruction and imitation. The achievement of the present volume in which thirty-two separate tunes are recorded in Western stave notation, as well as the "taswirs" of eight of the best known "rags", is rendered all the more remarkable because not a single written note was made of any kind, every detail being committed to Ratan Devi's astonishing memory.

The book before us is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the classic Indian "rags" and the second with Kashmiri songs; and since the second part is fuller and more representative than the first, and contains twenty out of the thirty-two musical examples it would have been more appropriate to have called the book "Indian and Kashmiri songs." Indian does not suggest Kashmiri, and Dr. Coomaraswamy himself, in his introduction to Part II, writes of Kashmir as essentially separate from India.

To understand the music of the first part, a considerable amount of musical knowledge is necessary, as will be seen from the following quotation:—"The scale is just, and will be falsified if played on any keyed instrument. They" "(the various examples)" should be simply read, vocalized, or played on a violin or cello. None of the songs is written in a key, and the sharps and flats indicated must not be taken as equivalent to a key signature." Again we are told; "The bars indicate only the rhythmic structure: accent does not necessarily fall on the first of the bar as written." This being so it is regrettable that in so few places is the accent indicated. It is a noticeable feature of Indian singing that particular syllables are accented with a vigour and emphasis unknown in western music, and although any one who has been long in the east can guess at what points in these songs, a special vocal effort is to be made, it is doubtful whether an Englishman picking the book up in London would know instinctively. The genuineness of the phrasing is proved by the number of places in which meaningless syllables are shown in italics. For instance the short and simple Vaishnain song, No. 5, ends with a whole bar on the indescribable and typically oriental syllable "hn" or "hng." Particularly interesting is the Alap, No. 3, a song without words to be rendered entirely on the syllables "A-ha-na-nun-nun", on the last of which five and a half lines are to be sung, containing some very elaborate progressions in one of which a three-quarter tone appears, being indicated by means of a footnote.

The melodies in Part II are generally but not always, simpler than those in Part I, as would be expected in as much as they are mainly folk-songs, nature-songs, lullabies and so on. Dr. Coomaraswamy surely suggests an injustice for India when he writes:—"The Kashmiris are certainly fond of music. Riding through rice-fields or along forest-paths one hears in the distance the regular strophe and antistrophe of men and women working; passing through the town a lullaby floats down from some high balcony; and so on? Surely all this is as true of India as of Kashmir? On any full moon night in the harvesting season, in the Deccan, the song of reapers pulling up jowari may be heard; there is hardly a well-owner who does not sing at his well; while even such a prosaic work as hammering in road-metal is performed to the accompaniment of a chanty. That Dr. Coomaraswamy and his companions heard all this in Kashmir is due to their having stayed there sometime, and in country places, whereas in India they resided mainly in the large city of Amritsar. But while there is probably as much folk-music in India as in Kashmir, it is not so fresh or so beautiful in its poetry. India suffers from having no spring, which, most of all seasons, is the theme of folk-poems all over the world. The spring of the classical Sanskrit poets is a hollow artificial affair. And as might have been expected in a country where nature exhibits the terrible rather than the loveable side of her nature, Indian folk songs deal less with nature and more with human affairs.

This book, probably the first of its particular kind, marks one step forward in the task of expounding the east to the west. It is in itself an artistic production, beautifully printed at the Old Bourne Press, and possessed of the ample margin beloved of bibliophils. How it appeals and how Ratan Devi's rendering of Indian music appeals to an Indian, can be seen from the foreword of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, which he closes with the following paragraph:—"Ratan Devi sang an Alap in Kandra, and I forgot for a moment that I was in a London drawing-room. My mind was transported into the magnificence of an eastern night, with its darkness, transparent, yet unfathomable, like the eyes of an Indian maiden, and I seemed to be standing alone in the depth of its stillness and stars."

DAME FASHION. By Julius M. Price. (Sampson Low.) The most striking note in Mr. Julius Price's very interesting book is the very painful decline and fall of fashion-plate drawing. From 1786 to 1912 we travel an amazing gallery of women in their every fad and foible, and we find ourselves in an atmosphere of years and years of perpetual ugliness. To-day one finds a taste and quality in the fashion, the rise of a newer and better school of fashion artists, and we can afford to look at the yesterdays with a melancholy and pathetic interests, at the figures our mothers and grandmothers cut. The appalling lack of taste from 1880 to within the last few years is so remarkable that it seems a curse or a blindness must have been laid on beautiful women and a penance on the men who abided by them in their evil hour. The rage for jet! The awful apparition of the bustle and panier! The leg-of-mutton sleeves!

THE PRE-SAVOY PERIOD.

One would think that the sense of dress died with the advent of Amelia Bloomer, or that the Tenth Muse, who looks after the inspiration of dress-makers, was asleep from 1850 to 1910. Some such catastrophe must have taken place for the darlings of Winterhalter to fade into the terrors of the bustle persons, the leg-of-mutton sleeve girls, the women who wore the stiff shirts, collars and ties of their brothers. These are the days Mr. Price calls the Pre-Savoy period, holding, and rightly, that the modern popularity of restaurants has to a large extent emancipated girls from "the silly narrow-mindedness that was the burden of her grandmother as a girl." In the numerous fashion plates reproduced in this book you can trace the gradual weakening of women and their gradual emergence into real live human beings. In the 1790's she had character, her fashion plates had a little of the grand manner. In the 1840's there is still character and charm, the charm of those whose husbands were called "lions" and drove in a cabriolet, with tiny "tigers" for grooms. In the 30's you will see the prunes and prisms mouths, an intense femininity of pose, a certain rather pathetic sentimentality. The 60's retain still a hint of the better drawing, but the designs of the 70's are awful, and of the 90's worst of all. You may mark in this book the vogue of the crinoline, you hear of the great factories given over to the making of steel springs for it, of its death in 1870, when Mr. Plimpton, of New York, brings in the roller skate. You may see the effect of war on French fashions, learn of Mr. Worth's discovery in '58, of his methods. You will hear of the introduction of the bicycle and the immense craze for it. And of the halls hired in which to preach the gospel of Bloomer and of the divided skirt and Lady Harberton.

This book is, besides being a valuable history of the vagaries of fashion in clothes, a very interesting picture of the vagaries of the fashion in manners. There is but one book that attempts to deal with the subject so exhaustively, and that is "Die Mode," by Max von Boehn, a complete and very interesting fashion history of the nineteenth century.

DRESSING TO FIT THE PART.

It should have a salutary effect both on ladies and their dressmakers if they keep such a book by them to remind them when they are about to choose a fashion for themselves that certain shapes, ideas, and contortions of the human frame must never be utilised again. For to-day we are much more free from the tyranny of one particular shape, one particular colour; we can choose for ourselves; we are slowly learning something about colour and more about personality. Women can dress now to fit the part they feel most inclined to play. One has mysterious women, wrapt in black, one has sumptuous women, such as Worth loved best, slender women, who to-day can retain an appearance of youth far into middle age by careful choice. The Tenth Muse is awake.

Mr. Price is to be congratulated, for his book was needed, and it is easy to read and simple to follow by reason of the constant marginal notes on every page. And besides, it is a comforting thing to look at the ghosts of the past and to reflect—thanking our lucky stars—that woman has emerged in her beauty from a series of horrible cocoons.

THE MATING OF LYDIA. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. (Smith Elder). Very much of a romance and only by suggestion a tract, Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel is among the most enjoyable of her works. Radically "The Mating of Lydia" is an exceedingly old-fashioned story, retold, in the light of modern ideas, and it is amusing to see the Arnold intellectuality playing with a subject that under different treatment would have been entirely suitable for the Family Herald.

Lydia is a very modern young woman, with all the old-fashioned heroine's attractions. She would live for Art, and be good friends with men. Nature and the one Man play havoc with theory. But Lydia remains only an accessory to the story. The chief interest is the duel between the mad collector of art treasures, Edmund Melrose and a young man, Claude Faversham, whom Melrose enslaves by his wealth. Melrose is a real creation of romance, a harsh but rather splendid figur. He has disowned his wife and child and made a stranger his heir. In his lonely tower among the dales of Combria he lives apart, adding and still adding to his priceless collection.

The worst of landlords, he is hated by his tenants and his equals. The latter, in their efforts to coerce him into doing his duty, afford Mrs. Ward an excellent text for a very pretty sermon on the way of salvation for the landed classes if they are to continue in their possession. Faversham, the adopted heir, likewise tries reform and is beaten to the ground by the fierce old man. How the younger man, strengthened by his incompatable Lydia, saved his honour and did justice to the disinherited, and how Melrose came to his deserts by a perfectly legitimate touch of melodrama, must be left to the reader to discover.

The plot is complicated and suffers by this partial dissection. But it is, as usual, firm and workmanlike. County society, rustic life, and the inevitable donnish element—here only a suspicion—make the book typical of the writer. The skill with which just the right "popular" elements are introduced leaves us amazed.

THE DIVINE FOLLY. by Ella Max Mahon. (Chapman and Hall). It is a great pity that this charming novel had to begin with a sex "problem" as it is called.

We admit that it was unavoidable, for there was no other means of bringing into bold relief the beautiful purity of Ruth Frere, one of the most winsome characters drawn in current fiction. But it is a pity, for all that since there is something especially repulsive in the adultery which is told to us on the first few pages. Having expressed this preliminary regret, let us say that the book otherwise is exceedingly welcome. It is a remarkable study of what we must call the English Catholic position. We have had more than enough of studies in the form of novels which lead the reader to suppose that there is nothing in it but ritualism. In this book ritualism is not mentioned, save in the most subsidiary way. The two characters which are set before us as an illustration of essential Catholicity are given to us as really living in it. We are shown the sacred intimacies. True, on one occasion, Ruth is given to arguing her cause, but her cause had been established far more securely than by mere argument. Just as in the case of her father she lived out the creed, and the sunshine of that life affected many others. Let us quote one of the finest passages:—

Yet that religion should produce in human lives, exquisite order, prosperity, grasp of affairs, industry, cleanliness, neatness, fine business talent, and with these a mysterious sense of things, spiritual and divine, an incomprehensible intercourse with the world which is not made with hands, even while the material world is in no whit neglected, seemed a dream, a phantasy, or a queer delusion which ordinary humanity could not accept, and even of which it uneasily disapproved.

This may be said to be the point of view of the book, but, indeed, it is developed so admirably and with such an astonishingly fine study of the detailed characters, which make up the drama, that there are side-lights and remarks by the way which show us other vistas of the precious secrets of the faithful. Place Ruth side by side with a woman who has sinned and we see her purity glowing wondrously fair, and, at the same time, we see the reflection of her Master's love. Indeed such human love is "the Divine folly," not understood of the world, and only given to rare mortals to manifest and to exceedingly rare writers to describe without the coldness of unreality accompanying the written word.

KING RENE D'ANJOU and his seven Queens by Edgcumbe Staley. (John Long). King Rene was the most remarkable figure in the French Ranaissance, and his history is a most interesting book, the sort which will be eagerly welcomed by that large circle of readers who like authentic and informing things presented vividly and fluently. This picturesque history of the Middle Ages with Rene as its central figure might well have been extended into another volume and by no means exhausted the readers interest. Jeanne D'Arc was associated with King Rene. Her place was at the head of the troops under his orders. King Rene's last Queen Jehanne de Larel survived her Lord. The story of each Queen is a history in itself and the author has cleverly and cunningly contrived to work them into the mosaic pattern which gives us a very graphic picture of the life of such a notable man as King Rene D'Anjou.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Among modern illustrated papers, The Amateur Photographer has long occupied a prominent position. This is partly on account of the widespread and popular hobby for which it stands, and partly for the outstanding excellence of its illustrations. The latest advances and best reproductions by modern processes are to be found every week in its pages. It is in the special issues of the paper, however, which are published at regular intervals throughout the year, that the high-water mark among illustrated weekly class papers is reached. The Empire Number, the special spring issue of The AmateurPhotographer, was published on Monday, March 17, and is a production brimful of interest for every camera-user the world over. At no previous time has the cult of the camera been so widespread as at present, and this special issue of The Amateur Photographer will appeal to every reader who obtains a copy. Articles specially for those starting photography, articles on the choice and use of cameras, negative-making, and printing processes, will be found in its pages; illustrated articles for the advanced worker, the tourist and the photographer in tropical countries, while news of the day of interest to those who use the camera, and special notes on cinematography are regular features. Advice on all technical and pictorial matters, and criticisms of readers' photographs are given free, and competitions for beginners, advanced workers and Colonial readers appear also. In addition to this budget of literary matter the illustrations in the Empire Number of The Amateur Photographer show a remarkable range both of subject and treatment. They are printed in a variety of colours and processes on Art paper, forming a supplement of considerable beauty that is also of great value for all who wish to see the latest and best examples of picture-making by photography. The journal, which is edited by Mr. F. J. Mortimer, F. R. P. S., is published at the low price of twopence, and is of remarkable value if only for the pictures it contains. It is published by Hazell, Watson & Viney Ld., 52 Long Acre, London, W. C., and is obtainable at all bookstalls, newsagents and photographic dealers.

"Love's Soldier," by Olive Christian Mackirdy, Messrs. Cassell and Company, Ludgate Hill, E.C.—Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy, whose book, "The Soul Market," took the reading world by storm some years ago, has since written several books on social subjects which have now a wide vogue. Before she devoted herself to "social" work, however, Mrs. Mackirdy, then Miss Olive Christian Malvery, was well-known in America, Europe, and Great Britain as a writer of delightful little stories and songs. For some years her work has been so important and serious that she has not produced any stories. Now she has, as she tells us, to rest herself, written "a novel." It is a dainty love story with a sense of freshness and happiness, which should make it even a greater favourite than her first wonderful book, which still seils. In "Love's Soldier" Mrs. Mackirdy strikes a new note. The book, she tells us, has no object save to make a pleasant interlude for the reader. Its glorious note of optimism should prove an inspiration. It is like nothing she has lately written, being indeed a genuine love story, written with a touch of hope and gaiety which makes it, we believe, very attractive.

WELLINGTON'S OFFICERS.

The Life of a Regimental Officer, during the Great War, 1793-1815. By Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Mockler-Ferryman. (William Blackwood and Sons. 10s. 6d. net.)

Colonel Samuel Rice, C.B., K.H., from whose correspondence this book has been compiled, was not greatly distinguished above his fellows, nor does the author suggest that he was, his aim having been not so much to give a biographical sketch of the particular individual who is made the titular hero of the book, as to describe the life, habits, and character of the regimental officers of the British Army during the contest with Napoleon. Colonel Rice was the type of a regimental officer which no longer exists. Joining the 52nd Light Infantry as an ensign in 1793, he remained with it for thirty-eight years, climbing slowly but surely up the regimental ladder till, after twenty-four years' service, he succeeded to the command, and held it for fourteen years, till he went on half-pay in 1831. During all these thirty-eight years, Samuel Rice never looked beyond his regiment, which he regarded as his home, and with which he was perfectly content to live without having any ambition for outside employment which would have removed him from the companionship of his brother officers. Those were the days of open and avowed nepotism, and, as Colonel Mockler-Ferryman points out, appointments to the Staff were practically always made either by personal favour or by political interest, without any pretence to regard for professional merit, the men who came to the front not being always or even generally, the best, but those who had the most powerful interest behind them. The Duke of Wellington, for instance, rose to be General not because he had specially distinguished himself as a regimental officer, but by means of his high political and family connections. That he made the best use of the opportunities which came in his way is undeniable, but this does not alter the fact that others with the same opportunities might have risen to equal, eminence, from which they were shut out by reason of their humble origin. "The officers," writes Colonel Mockler-Ferryman," who knew that he had no friend at court, made up his mind to remain with his regiment, and trust to good fortune to bring him promotion. He affected to despise the Staff officer as a place-seeker, and he threw all his heart into his regimental duties. If proof of the value of these regimental officers is wanting, it will be found, writ large, in the account of every Peninsular fight, and by these men was Wellington's fame built up."

Perhaps the most interesting part of this very fascinating book is Chapter VI., in which the author describes the changes made in the training of the British infantry after the rupture of the Peace of Amiens. Sir John Moore was the leading spirit in the tactical reforms which were introduced. He established his camp at Shorncliffe, and for three years devoted himself to the task of training the famous 52nd, 43rd, and 95th Regiments, working them as a Brigade which soon became a model for all others, and subsequently gained such high renown in the Peninsular War as the Light Division under General Craufurd. It was Moore who originated the "thin red line" which proved so successful in destroying Napoleon's columns. His system differed from Napoleon's in this, that while Napoleon relied on the shock effect of massive columns following up the attack of skirmishers, Moore trusted to the fire effect of men deployed in two-deep lines, so as to bring into use every available musket. Such a tactical system required a high state of discipline, and this is what Moore tried to create during his three years' command at Shorncliffe.

"A hard worker himself, he required all the officers of his Brigade to work hard also, and the officers, who were seldom off duty on week-days, had to brush up for the General's inspection on Sundays, for Moore did not recognise any necessity for recreation. On one occasion the father of a young officer wrote to the General to say that he proposed to send his son a horse, whon Moore replied that he was very glad to hear it, but it would be necessary to send some one to ride it, as his son would have no time to do so."

With all his strictness, no General was ever more loved than Moore by his officers, who looked up to him not only as their leader, but as a friend, who was one of themselves, and who had nothing of the haughty aristocrat in his sympathetic nature.

It is interesting to note that Colonel Mockler-Ferryman endorses all that Professor Oman has written about the demoralising effect of Wellington's system of command. "Wellington," he writes, "knew nothing of the finer processes of maintaining discipline among British soldiers. He was not of the school of Sir John Moore. He had no sympathy with the soldier, or, indeed, with the officer. He spoke of the men, who won his victories for him, as the scum of the earth, and he treated them always with coldness amounting almost to contempt. Probably he was the hardest master under whom men ever served, for at all times he governed by the lash, and he never hesitated to execute an unfortunate soldier if he thought it necessary to make an example. That these executions may not have been sometimes necessary we do not pretend to say, but the method of carrying them out in the face of the whole army served only to brutalise it."

There is no space left for following the author through all his heart-stirring chapters, but it is impossible to lay down the volume without paying a posthumous tribute of admiration to those brave men, whose glorious deeds are related by Colonel Mockler-Ferryman with the pride which their memory inspires. Whatever the faults of the Generals may have been, and they were many, the regimental officers atoned for them often with their lives, always by their conduct. Stung by the cold neglect of the Commander, for whom the army had fought so well, Sir William Napier ends his history with the bitter complaint that the termination of the war was also the termination of all remembrance of the brave men who fought in it. Happily, this is not so, for the services of those heroes will never be forgotten by a grateful nation, and will be for all time an example to follow for those who come after.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE "CORNHILL MAGAZINE."

For April appears a threefold tribute to the heroes of the Antarctic: personal sketches by Sir Clements Markham, K. C. B., F. R. S., Dr. A. E. Shipley, F. R. S., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Major G. F. MacMunn, D. S. O., under the general title of 'Adeste Fideles.' The two serials, 'Michael Ferrys' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture (Lady Clifford) and 'Thorley Weir' by Mr. E. F. Benson, are continued. Professor G. H. Bryan, F.R.S., writes on 'The Income and Prospects of the Mathematical Specialist,' and the Rev. W. C. Green on 'Books and Reading: a Retrospect.' 'How Cowper got his Pension,' by Mr. H. Rowlands S. Goldicott, B. Litt., is a curious and as yet unpublished fragment of Literary history. In 'Recollections of Japan, 1863-64,' Commander Sir Hamilton P. Freer-Smith, R.N., C.S.I., tells of a nearly-forgotten passage of arms between Britain and Japan. 'Some Humours in a Colonial Bishop's Life' are recounted by the Bishop of North Queensland. Mr. George A. B. Dewar writes on 'The Arab,' Newton Adams on 'Jock; a Child of To-day," Mr. Lloyd Osborne contributes a short story 'God in the Foothills,' while 'David Livingstone: a Postscript,' by Col. Prideaux, C.S.I., and Sir Harry Johnstone, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., is a sequel to the latter's article on Livingstone last month.

AN UNEXPECTED "MORAL."

It is impossible to resist the temptation of telling a story against my brother bishops in England and myself. Some years ago I found in Sydney, a youthful scion of the aristocracy travelling to gain 'experience of Australian life' before he entered 'the House.' I pointed out to him the futility of thinking that he would gain much knowledge going from Government House to Government House, with occasional visits to show, to stations where the girls would wear Paris frocks and the men would organise polo matches in his honour. At the same time I invited him to accompany me on a trip I proposed taking to some mining camps in North Queensland. My invitation was accepted with almost indecent haste, and in due course my guest became as dust-grimmed and cheerful withal as his companion. I hoped to make him see how strenuous is the life of a colonist in tropical Australia, what hardships must be borne as a matter of course, and with what difficulty are won the jewels of an Empire's crown. On the whole I was pleased with my stage management. I was not surprised when my guest shook my hand warmly at a 'way back' railway station saying that he had learned a good deal. When he was silent for a while, I thought that he felt some glimmering consciousness of what the duty of the House of Lords was towards the brave men and women on England's outposts. But I was not prepared for the remark, made with great earnestness: 'Don't you think it would be a good thing for English bishops if they worked in North Queensland for a bit?'—"From Some Humours in a Colonial Bishop's Life, by George H. Frodsham, Bishop of North Queensland."

THE "VESTURE OF DECAY."

Happily the symbolism of the Revelation is no longer thought to be a necessary piece of the theological furniture of the infant mind, and if Jock's anticipations of a future existence were not cheerful, that was owing to his precocious grasp of the fact that if you are in the spirit, you are no longer in the body.

A little playmate died. Where was she? What was she doing? The answer contained the expression: "She sees God."

"How can she see God when she hasn't got a face?"

Perhaps it was because life in the body means so very much to Jock, because every waking moment is so full of glorious possibilities of activity that the thought of this mortality was a sadness to him even at six years old.

"It is a pity," he cried one day with angry vehemence, "that Eve ate that apple, 'cos then there wouldn't have been any death."

On questioning, it seemed that the prospect of a life after death without his sturdy arms and legs, just adrift on a nebulous something, oppressed his little mind. He was comforted when his mother spoke of the resurrection body that God would give him some day. He looked a little puzzled and thoughtful for a minute, and then he said happily:

"I see. It's like as if when we were born, God put us on a dress, and when we die, He takes it off again, and then after a little time He puts us on another dress that's more beautiful."—"From 'Jock: A Child of To-Day,' by Newton Adams, in the 'Cornhill Magazine' for April.

THE "PALL MALL."

In the April issue of the "Pall Mall Magazine" Mr. T. P. O'Connor tells an interesting story of how Sir W. H. Lever first went into soap as follows:—"'I thought I would go into soap.' He thought of going into soap, just as it were a passing fancy in a vague toneless dream! And in even stranger words he tries to account for this idea—which now seems so natural and so inevitable. And this is the strange explanation. 'Why I thought of soap more than anything else I do not know, except that wrapping soap was my first occupation when I went into the grocery business.'"

"It is a curious fact that so small a number of authors who write for the regular theatre, making incursion into 'vaudeville,' hit the mark. So many have tried it and so few have won through. The consistently successful authors of 'sketches' for the variety theatres are not the authors who write for the regular theatres. Mr. Fred Karno makes an annual fortune out of his contributions to the music-halls, but he has never written a play for the dramatic houses."—Boyle Lawrence.

In an article on "The Hunt for Health in the April issue of the "Pall Mall Magazine," Mr. Guy Pollock says:—

"You are to imagine me as the prey of all the customary ailments. "I never was deaf nor did my eyes fail me. Otherwise I should not have cared to lay hand on heart—or any other vital organ—and affirm that it was sound.

"Inevitably the more brutal of my friends talked of hypochondria. That is, however, the reward of a valiant spirit. If there is nothing entirely definite the matter with you, if you cannot go to a hospital and be labelled 'Appendicitis' or 'Compound Fracture' or 'Measles' or any of the easy diseases by which even doctors are not baffled into disagreement, the brutally robust are sure to suspect you of hysteria."

Writing of the problem of the employment of boys, Mr. Manners Howe says:—"Have you ever thought of it in its relation to our future—this great host of little workers, each striving for some tiny wage upon the outskirts of business life?

"We are only too ready to make use of their services at small boy-wages until they are boys no longer. Then we turn them adrift to sink or swim as they may, for ever behind them, anxious to fill their places, still presses on the great host of little workers, walking the same fatal plank of blind-alley occupation whose further end hangs over the dismal abyss of unemployment and indigent decay amidst the despairing legions of the unfit."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

TAKES THE PALM,

He.—"What makes the professor so wild?"

She.—"Oh, he was gassing about botany, and so I asked him if he had ever seen a pink palm. He said 'No,' and I showed him my hand."

AS IT IS UNDERSTOOD.

"Ma, what does D. D. stand for?"

"Doctor of Divinity, my dear. Don't they teach you the common abreviations in school?"

"Oh yes; but that don't seem to sound right here.

"Read it out loud, my dear.

"My dear" (reading)—"Witness—I heard the defendant say, I'll make you suffer for this. I'll be doctor of dvinity if I don't.'"

A SOUND SLEEP.

A certain family were preparing to take their annual week's holiday with the exception of one son named John, who had to work during this particular week. His parents gave him strict instructions not to go too late for work, as he was a very sound sleeper.

The family had a fine time at the seaside, and got home again about 12' o' cloek noon the following Saturday, and were surprised to find the blinds drawn exactly as they had left them the Saturday previous. After a deal of knocking, and hammering as the door, the bedroom window was slowly opened, and John rubbing his eyes, called out.

"Hello! What's up? Did yeu miss the train?"

A THRILLING SIGHT.

Old Jock was talking as usual for the edification of the company at the "Gld Gak Freo," and football experiences before for pet them.

"I shall never forget one final," said he. "We was drawn—one all—with about a minute to go, when I got the ball. Off I went, passing men after man, till I got within range, and then I paused. I can hear the crowd shouting now, 'Shoot, man shoot.' Drawing one foot well back, I left fly. and the yell that went up—oh!" with a sign of pain.

"Well Joe, did you score?" asked one impatient listener.

"Score! Gad! It took the missus fully ten minutes to get the bed rail from between my toes,"

RATHER UNKIND.

Dressed in her very gayest winter finery, she tripped into the post-office and laid a pink tinted missive on the counter.

"I want you to tell me," she commended between tell-tale blushes, as she saw the clerks glance alight on the address written on the envelope, "how long it will be before I can get an answer to this letter?"

"That all depends," growled the official, whom a strenuous day had soured to the charms of the beauty in front of him. "If he's in gaol, he can only write once a week. If he is broke, he'll have to await till he can raise the price of a stamp. If he's in hospital, he may have to send you his choicest heart throbs via a third person. If he's dead, or if he's picked up a new best girl, well——"

The clerk for a minute was at a loss for words: but that didn't matter. The girl had flown.

IRISH AND SCOTCH.

Whatever may be the truth concerning the identity of blood in Irishmen and Scots, the two peoples have managed to develop national traits which are quite distinctive.

Two soldiers—"non-coms."—one from Dublin and the other from Aberdeen, were lounging down a London Street, when they observed through the window of a shop an extremely pretty girl behind the counter.

"Will ye but look at that, Sandy?" said the Irishman. "I must have speech with that young lady, for a prettier one I never saw. We'll step in and by some trifle or another of her, and perhaps got a smile into the bargain."

When he was about to put his plan in execution, the thrifty Scotsmen seized him by the arm.

"Hoot mon," he protested. "I'll go in with yet there's nae occasion for us to throw away any siler. Let's just gang in and ask her to change a shillin' for two saxpences.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

Past stall after stall went the rich merchant, followed by a footman in smart lively. It was the annual village bazaar, and the rich man had been roped in by force of circumstances.

"Ah, Mr. Fitzerendon," said a really sweet and charming lady at one of the stalls, "and what are you going to buy? Dear old aunti and I are running this table, and we have home made cakes, aprons, and penwipers, and——"

"Yes," said F.; and I'll buy just one of each. But do you sell kisses at your stall?"

"Oh, certainly!" came the ready reply. "One guinea each!"

"Right!" replied the autocrat! "Then I'll take a couple—and good measure, please!"

"Aunt," remarked the fair and dainty damsel. "forward please Two kisses for this gentleman!"

For a moment the man of means and money was nonplussed, but only for a moment. Then he turned to his servitor—

"James," he said coolly, "just take this purchase, please!"

TRAVELLER'S TALES.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA.

As we dropped down the Hooghly, writes "Don" in a home paper, they pointed to a temple on the shore as lately the home of Sri Ramakrishna. He was only a name to me, and I did not pay much attention, though I had his "Gospel" actually under my arm. I was preoccupied with the sunset burning behind a veil of smoke: and presently, as we landed with the great floating haystacks smouldering at the wharf in the red afterglow. As we waited for the tram, someone said, "Would you like to see Kali?" and we stepped aside to the little shrine. Within it was the hideous idol, black and many-armed, decked with tinsel and fed with the blood of goats; and there swept over me a wave of repulsion. Seated in the tram, it was with an effort that I opened the "Gospel" of Sri Ramakrishna. But at once my attention was arrested. This was an account by a disciple of the life and sayings of his master. And presently I read the following:—

M.: Then, sir. one may hold that God is "with form." But surely He is not the earthen image that is worshipped!

Master: But, my dear sir, why should you call it an earthen image? Surely the Image Divine is made of the Spirit!

M. cannot follow this. He goes on: But is it not one's duty, sir, to make it clear to those who worship images that God is not the same as the clay form they worship, and that in worshipping they should keep God Himself in view and not the clay images?

Master: You talk of "images made of clay." Well, there often comes a necessity of worshipping even such images as these. God Himself has provided these various forms of worship. The Lord has done all this—to suit different men in different stages of knowledge.

The mother so arranges the food for her children that everyone gets what agrees with him. Suppose she has five children. Having a fish to cook, she makes different dishes out of it. She can give each one of the children what suits him exactly. One gets rich *pilow* with the fish, while she gives only a little soup to another who is of weak digestion; she makes a sauce of sour tamarind for the third, fries the fish for the fourth, and so on, exactly as it happens to agree with the stomach. Dont you see?

M.: Yes, sir, now I do. The Lord is to be worshipped in the image of clay as a spirit by the beginner. The devotee as he advances, may worship him independently of the image.

Master: Yes. And again, when he sees God he realises that everything-image and all—is a manifestation of the Spirit. To him the image is made of Spirit—not of clay. God is a Spirit.

As I read this, I remembered the answer invariably given to me when I asked about Hindoo idolatry. The people, I was told, even the humblest and most ignorant, worshipped not the idol but what it symbolised. Actually, this hideous Kali stood to them for the Divine Mother. And I was told of an old woman, racked with rheumatism, who had determined at last to seek relief from the goddess. She returned with radiant face. She had seen the Mother! And she had no more rheumatism. In this popular religion it would seem, the old cosmic elements have dropped out and the human only persist. So that even the terrifying form of Shiva, the Destroyer, stands only for the divine husband of Rhavani, the divine wife. Hinduism, I admitted, is not as inhuman and supperstitious as it looks. But I admitted it reluctantly and with many reserves, remembering all I had seen and heard of obscene rites and sculptures, of the perpetual repetition of the names of God, of parasitic Brahmins and self-torturing ascetics.

What manner of man, then was this Sri Ramakrishna? I turned the pages and read:—

The disciples were walking about the garden. M. walked by himself at the cluster of five trees. It is about five in the afternoon. Coming back to the veranda, north of the Master's chamber, M. comes upon a strange sight. The Master is standing still. Narendra is singing a hymn. He and three or four other disciples are standing with the Master in their midst. M. is charmed with their song. Never in his life has he heard a sweeter voice. Looking at the Master, M. marvels and becomes speechless. The Master stands motionless. His eyes are fixed. It is hard to say whether he is breathing or not. This state of ecstasy, says a disciple in low tones, is called Samadhi. M. has never seen or heard of anything like this. He things to himself, "Is it possible that the thought of God can make a man forget the world? How great must be his faith and love for God who is thrown into such a State!"

"Yes," I said. "that is the Hindoo ideal—ecstatic contemplation." Something in me leapt to approve it; but the stronger pull was to Hellenism and the West. "Go your way. Ramakrishna," I said, "but your way is not mine. For me and my kind action not meditation; the temporal not the eternal; the human not the ultra-divine; Socrates not Ramakrishna!" But Hardly had I said the words when I read on:—

M. enters. Looking at him the Master laughs and laughs. He cries out, "Why, look! There he is again!" The boys all join in the merriment. M. takes his seat, and the Master tells Narendra and the other disciples what has made him laugh. He says:—

"Once upon a time a small quantity of opium was given to a certain peacock at four o'clock in the afternoon. Well, punctually at four the next afternoon who should come in but the selfsame peacock, longing for a repetition of the favour—another dose of opium!"—(Laughter.)

M. sat watching the Master as he amused himself with the boys. He kept up a running fire of chaff, and it seemed as if these boys were his own age and he was playing with them. Peals of laughter and brilliant flashes of humour follow upon one another, calling to mind the image of a fair when then the Joy of the World is to be had for sale.

I rubbed my eyes. Was this India of Athens? Is East East? Is West West? Are there any opposites that exclude one another? Or is this all-comprehensive Hinduism, this universal toleration, this refusal to recognise ultimate antagonisms, this "mush," in a word, as my friends and I should dub it—is this after all, truest and propoundest vision?

And I read in my book—

M.'s egotism is now completely crushed. He thinks to himself: What this God-man says is indeed perfectly true. What business have I to go about preaching to others? Have I myself known God? Do I love God? About God I know nothing. It would indeed be the height of folly and vulgarity itself—of which I should be ashamed to think of teaching others! This is not mathematics, or history, or literature; it is the science of God! Yes, I see the force of the word of this holy man.

MUSIC OF THE DAY.

By Robin H. Legge.

(In the *Daily Telegraph*.)

The King and Queen have become patrons of the Gloucester Festival, which takes place in September, and Earl Beauchamp is president. It seems that there has recently been some local criticism of the festival programme, of which a precis was given in this column a few weeks ago. This moved Mr. Barrett Cooke, the amiable secretary, to go into details of the past history, with the result that he found that the average of the gross takings for "Elijah" at the last six festivals was £920; o "Messiah," £922 of all other morning oratorios was a mere £526. Only once have the larger figures been passed by a modern work in the same six meetings, namely, when Sir Edward Elgar's "The Apostles" was given in 1904. Moreover, the average collection at the two most popular oratorios amounts to £96, as against £56 at other oratorios. For the "outsider" Wednesday and Thursday are to be the great days, as usual. On one is the St. Mathew Passion to be heard, on the other Saint-Saens's new oratorio, a new work by Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Hubert Parry's new Te Deum, and Verdi's Requieum.

Though the Opera House at Covent Garden is now for a time closed, this does not mean that all things operatic are dead. As a matter of fact, there is a good deal of activity in the sphere of opera, in the various operatic schools, at any rate. On April 10 the pupils of Miss von Etlinger's School of Opera propose to produce Mr. Julius Harrison's "Cleopatra," a miniature work which, I believe, has no connection save in title with the same composer's cantata. The other day six of the students at the London School of opera, another institution, were chosen to sing the music of the Flower Maidens in a performance of "Parsifal" at a Halle concert in Manchester, while some are to tour with Mr. Denhof's opera company. As Mr. Denhof produces such a work as "Elektra," it is clear that the pupils of both schools are being educated on modern lines.

Whence come the many rumours of the illnesses, &c., of musicians that so often are disturbing to their friends, and generally prove to be wrong? For several weeks now reports have been flying round of the dangerous illness of Kubelik, and of the consequent cancellation of all his engagements. Mr. Schulz-Curtius informs me that there is not a word of truth in the rumour. Indeed, so fit and well is the Bohemian violinist that in the middle of April he is to give three gigantic concerts in Paris, in conjunction with Madame Melba. In September next year Madame Melba starts on a great tour of Canada, America North and South, on to South Africa, India, Burma, China, Japan, and back to Europe by the Trans-Siberian Railway. Meanwhile, Madame Melba, Kubelik, and Mr. Edmund Burke open their American tour on Oct. 5 next, which tour extends to March, 1914. The party is under contract to give 100 concerts, with a minimum guarantee of dols. 500,000. I imagine that Madame Melba's first appearance in London this season will be at the first of the Curtius Special Sunday concerts in the Albert Hall on May 4. At this moment Kubelik is on tour on the Riviera.

Another of these wide-spread rumours is connected with Madame Pavlova, and is to the effect that the recent cinematograph film that was made for from her dance "La Nuit" in Berlin was made for general consumption, so to speak. As a matter of fact, it was made for one performance only, and subsequently was to be destroyed. The facts are these. Last week when Madame Pavlova was in Berlin on her way from St. Petersburg to Monte Carlo, where now she is enjoying a well-earned rest, she found herself in the midst of a charity fete organised by the Berlin Press: for this fete she allowed the one film to be made, but on the condition aforesaid, that it was never again to be exhibited. In the middle of April the great dancer will be back once more with us at the Palace Theatre, after a fortnight at the New Theatre in the Champs Elysees in Paris. In August, at the end of her season here, she will rest prior to the tremendous tour she is to undertake in America. This tour is of twenty six weeks' duration, and nearly 200 representations will be given. Mr. Theodore Stier will again be the musical director.

Protests have reached me from many quarters against the music used during the Royal procession to Westminster and the suggestion has been made that the Master of the King's Music should be approached with a view to a change in the future. Whether Sir Walter Parrat has authority over the music on these occasions or not I do not know, but certainly there is much sound sense in the protest against the use on a great occasion of such things as "Alexander's Ragtime Band" and "Hitchy Koo." Soon, if this kind of extravagance is to be allowed to continue we shall read of the bride walking up the aisle of the church to the strains of "The Wedding Glide," a piece of music as well adapted for that purpose as the others for a State procession. Have we no first rate military band marches for these occasions? If so, why are they not used?

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Ashby Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

COSTUMES AT THE LYCEUM.

Attractive, smart, bizarre and expensive are the new modes which come to us from Paris, but to-day the costumes of an older time beguile my thoughts, and mingled with the cry of "Oranges, sweet oranges! Who'll buy my oranges!" comes the picture of gallants and their ladies—ladies who remind one more than the fashion-leaders of to-day of "gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls." Just as surely as Nell Gwynne charmed Charles Stuart by her femininity, and Maud did not keep the lilies and the rose "awake all night" or charm the larkspur into whisper by a "cut up at the ankle" hobble skirt, are women losing much of their influence over men by their modern dress.

The costumes to be seen at present at the Lyceum Theatre are copies from old prints and paintings, and are, without exception, examples of taste in colour and material. Even Miss Tittell-Brune's first dress, as Nell Gwynne in the attic in Drury Lane, is picturesque. No doubt "sweet Nell" was in reality a dirty-looking little wench, but the fashion at her time was tasteful, and just as the dresses of the slums to-day reflect the fancies of Mayfair, so did the tattered garments of the Orange Girl endeavour to emulate the costumes of the rich. A symphony in brown these tatters are, the bodice or over-dress, cut after the manner of those then worn at Court, a darker shade than the ankle skirt, and draped gracefully over the hips and caught up deftly at the left side; a big, light blue sailor collar, round at the back instead of square, is partially veiled in a second collar of coarse white muslin, the ends being shorter than those of the collar proper. The brown sleeves have an under-sleeve of the blue, the brown material being slit up on the outside of the sleeve to show it, and the blue is made into a puff effect by a simple brown cord tide tightly above the elbow. Brown stockings and a big white hat trimmed with blue ribbon complete a costume simple in the extreme, but eminently becoming to its wearer and the setting of the scene.

The garden at Hampton Court, in which the action of the first scene in the third act takes place, is a gem of colour grouping, and here is many a fair suggestion for a fancy dress in fashion that cannot offend the most censorious. Miss Tittel-Brune's costume is a mixture of white satin and exquisitely woven brocade, the latter displaying geranium-red roses with grey stalks and leaves on a white ground—the skirt is formed of these two materials arranged in panels of equal width; the bodice is fastened by three gold braidings, and the slightly puffed sleeves are of white satin with bands of velvet of geranium-red running upwards; the simple, round-cut neck is edged with a collar of pointed lace, the same lace being used on the cuffs. The gigantic hat, ever a feature of this scene in every production of "Nell Gwynne," is under-brimmed with white satin, and profusely covered with white ostrich feathers, through the wavings of which the geranium-red velvet crown gleams coquettishly. Under the hat, and just visible above her ears, where it peeps below the brim, is a lace cap studded with diamante.

Another pretty dress, in this scene, is of amethyst velvet trimmed with silver braid, a collar of pointed Irish lace with cuffs of the same, and a black hat with white ostrich plumes and under-cap of lace, just a glimpse of which is seen over the ears, where it points slightly, and whence fall long pearl ends, which practically take the place of earrings, and are very alluring. Swinging from the shoulders with every gesture is a dull purple coat.

In Act II., Miss Marie Houseley, as the Comtesse de Freville, wears one of the prettiest dresses in the play. Of sapphire-blue velvet, it is trimmed with rich lace and bands of silver braid across the corsage; three flat ropes of silver, about three inches each in width, fall from her waist, forming what is almost a loose panel. She wears a silver net cap patterned out in pearls. The sleeves are to the elbow, with turned-up lace cuffs; the puff between the elbow and the shoulder is made by ropes of silver braid. With this is also worn at first a velvet cloak, lighter in shade than the gown, and the costume is finished with the prettiest possible cap, shaped like an American baby's, but turned up V-shaped just above the ears, and having the pearl drops already mentioned.

A third dress which took my fancy is of emerald-green velvet and lace, with an underskirt of primrose-red, embroidered in gold, a square-cut neck, and waistband of green and gold.

A USE FOR OLD BALL DRESSES.

In Paris old-fashioned dresses of the richest brocade, exquisite in texture, unapproached to-day in design, with colouring of which we seem to have lost the secret, can be picked up by those "in the know" for a mere song. The treasures thus discovered date from a generation years apart from ours, and could the delicate tracings speak, weird tales and fancies strange could be breathed to us from many a piece of furniture we make use of daily. The gowns that decked the beauty of Madame de Maintenon could breathe proudly of Versailles, and less pretty, but still romantic, whispers could, had we but ears to understand, reach us from the gorgeous finery once worn by La Valliere, the Marquise de Montespan, Mademoiselle de Fontanges, and other favourites of Louis XIV. It is to the vendors who make a speciality of repairing and reproducing old furniture that these brocades are particularly valuable. A square cut from a dress, for instance, makes a lovely cushion-cover, and upholsters the seat of an antique chair which has lost its original trimming; a footstool is caparisoned from the same gown; and lamp-mats or drawing-room kettle-holders are manufactured from what remains. A reminder of happy days at Trianon is, if we but understood, given to us in the lining of many a quaint bit of French "bijouterie."

You may depend upon it that in these days of the revival of dainty footwear, the bootmaker is not behind in the search for old brocade, though, like Gerrett, of Sloane Street, if he cannot get it old, he has it woven to his taste. So decorative is the use of brocade for evening shoes that the newest idea is to dispense with paste or other buckles, the only ornament being an "embroidered" buckle.—Rosemary Wynns in the "World."

ADDRESS

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MOST REMARKABLE NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

The record of the various edicts issued by the Chinese Government and known in its English translation as "The Peking Gazette" can fairly well claim to be not only the oldest newspaper in the world but also the most unique. It is unique by virtue of the curious contents and the interesting light it throws upon the relations between the thousands of deities and the civil government of China. These volumes for many years have been published in English and are thus made available for the English reader. It is stated that the "Gazette" was first issued in 911 A. D., but for some centuries it was an irregular document. From the year 1351 A.D. it has been published regularly, and was edited by a Committee of the Academy of Han Lin. In the face of the new changes that have overtaken that country, both with respect to religious and political matters even if the paper is continued, it will lose much of the quaintness that was associated with it when the connection between the two was so strong. Complaints are always being made about the dry-as-dust reports that are continually issuing from the Indian Government, only too easily imitated by the Native States, but no such charge could well be levelled at this Far East document which is more interesting than all existing official "Gazettes" put together. In the formal accounts of the ceremonies and proceedings of the Government, we see a gradual revealing of the intimate connection between the civil and religious ideas of the Government, and how cleverly the former controls the latter. It recognised the necessity for the regulation of the many gods and ceremonies, while making a public profession of its deep reverence for the rituals, priests, etc connected with them. The interests touched by the "Gazette" are very varied indeed. Theology, and science, education and magical rites, the latest inventions of Europe, and the most primitive forms of worship, tests for examination, regulations for sacrifices, are all referred to in this unique newspaper. The launching of steamships, the making of irrigation works, post roads, the appointment of imperial concubines, the canonisation of notables, the promotion of efficacious deities, all find a place in the records of the issues of this newspaper. Interesting as are these various items regarding State affairs the paper is most valuable for the light it throws on the religious life and thought of the Chinese. A few extracts from the "Gazette" will serve to make several points on the evolution of deities clear.

In the issue of November, 1878 we read, "The Governor-General of the Yellow River requests that a tablet may be put up in honour of the river god. During the transmission of the relief rice to Honan, whenever difficulties were encountered through shallows, wind, or rain, the river god interposed in an unmistakable manner, so that the transport of grain went on without hindrance. Order; Let the proper office prepare a tablet for the temple of the river god". Decrees of this nature, conveying the recognition by the Government of certain gods for their beneficent actions toward the people are very often found in the "Gazette." As the result of the posthumous honours granted to many notables, the number of gods greatly increased, and a perusal of the notices in the "Gazette," shows how gradually many of these evolved. In India we are well aware of the many gods that have involved as the result of the apotheosis of great men but these have been created by the priests and the people who have found it either to their advantage to institute these new gods, or because of some particular gratitude to the one so honoured. The same process goes on in China, but with a difference. The Government takes the place of the priest, and distributes the posthumous honours to the full recognition of divinity. Whenever it was deemed expedient the Government raised deceased notables to a position equal to the gods, and ordered that divine honours should be paid to them. "A decree issued (May 1878) sanctioning the recommendation that a temple to Fuh Tsang, a statesman of the Ming dynasty, may be placed on the list of those at which the officials are to offer periodical libations. The spirit of the deceased statesman has manifested itself effectively on several occasions, when rebels have threatened the district town, and has more than once interposed when prayers have been offered for rain". Sir Alfred Lyall, in his Asiatic Studies, has drawn attention to this curious feature of China, "The point is, that the Government should have thus successfully laid hands on and systematised, the immense power which is given by the direction and control of that deep-rooted sentiment towards the dead which leads to their adoration, a power that has elsewhere almost invariably passed from the earliest mystery men to the superior priesthoods, and which the priesthood has usually been able to make its own.

Three decrees which show the relation of China to the Lamas of Tibet, were published in the "Gazette" in 1876. They relate to the reports received from the Tibetan Council that the Dharma Raja had reappeared by metempsychosis in a certain place in Mongolia; and though it turns out to be the re-appearance of a religious chief who had previously a bad character, they desire his recognition by the Government. Even so complex a question as that associated with the metapsychosis of an individual must be considered by the Government of China and the "Gazette" records the findings of the Committee met to consider the matter, and which reported unfavourably of the claims of the new Dharma Raja. Military hygiene is referred to, and special decrees are published in the paper conferring on generals who have paid special attention to this aspect of military life, certain honours not the least important being a gift of "ten boxes of the pills known as "ping an tan," or the pill of peace and tranquility, which have been prepared for Imperial use" to the officers and men of the force. It is also a noticeable feature of the "Gazette" that its influence seems to be in favour of enlisting the divine influences on the side of public utility and public morals. Owing to the laxity of certain officials in a province, where rebellions have frequently taken place, it was deemed well that opportunity should be taken by the writer of the reports in the paper, to read them a lesson, and at the same time to enlist the aid of the departed officials by posthumous honours. Unauthorised religious movements were dealt with very severely. In 1887, a religious imposter succeeded in stirring up an outbreak, and the "Gazette" reports that, Chao, the Ogre, as he styled himself, had persuaded his followers that he was gifted with supernatural powers and was in affinity with a certain mountain. He told them that he could make fighting men and horses out of paper, and that he possessed a charm, which, if eaten, would enable the partakers to do without food. The man was captured and decapitated, also the witnesses.

This unique newspaper is invaluable to those who wish to understand how the Chinese dynasty has governed the country during its long history. While much of it is childish and petty, the extracts show that the Government realised the value of a State recognition of the deities, and the necessity of conforming with the people's hopes and fears. No other paper of this nature exists, and we are grateful to those writers who have introduced its contents to Europeans by giving us extracts from the English translations. It is difficult to see how the new Government will be able to keep up the old connection between the State and the religious sects as it appears in the pages in the "Peking Gazette."

HOOKED IT.

"Now, here is a book?" exclaimed the seedy man as he dashed into the banker's private office.

"Dont want any books," grunted the banker.

"But this one you can't help being interested in."

"Haven't time to read books and—"

"But I am sure you will take this book," persisted the seedy man.

"Look here, sir, do you intend to leave the room or must——"

"Don't need to call the porter; I'll go. This is your book though."

"My book?"

"Yes; your pocket book. I found it in the hall."

Then he vanished, book and all.

FRESH FROM THE COUNTRY.

Obviously a rustic, his very clothes proclaimed him immediately one of the soil's hardy sons. He stepped up to the booking office at one of the large London railway-stations, and asked:—

"Been in town long?"

"Quite a while," replied the busy booking clerk. "But why?"

"Why? Oh, because you can now tell me where to find O'Connell."

"What O'Connell?" the clerk enquired.

"D'you mean to say, young man, that you live in London, and don't know O'Connell?"

"Hang it all! More than six million people live in London. You don't expect me to know them all, do you?"

"No," replied the ruralist, "but I did think you might have the sense to know one of them."

GAVE IT UP.

Two pickpockets were standing on their trial—notorious thieves, who had been caught at last red-handed. None the less they contrived somehow to put up a good defence, thanks mainly to the cleverness of the lawyer employed.

The detective who had effected the arrest spent a miserable twenty minutes in the witness-box, contradicting himself repeatedly.

"Then what made you suspect the men?" asked the lawyer.

"As I said before, one of them was wearing an overcoat with a slit in the lining, so that he might operate more easily."

"Come, come," said the lawyer. "Would you arrest me if you saw me wearing such an overcoat?"

"No sir. I happen to know who you are; you're a lawyer."

"Well, what's the difference between a lawer and a pickpocket?"

The detective shook his head. He really didn't know, he muttered.

THE LICENCE OF THE CAT.

In a case tried a few days ago at Hamilton, the Sheriff showed a very proper sense, as we think, of the licence which ought to be allowed to cats. Those who dislike cats will dislike his judgment, for it amounted to this, that it is useless to try to keep a cat under control. It would save some people a good deal of trouble if they would admit that you cannot control a cat, for it is certain that the expenditure of nervous energy in the attempt is all wasted; the cat will remain uncontrolled and uncontrollable. It is true that a cat will sometimes do what you wish, but this is because it suits its convenience. It does not object to displaying affection in the form of compliance, provided that it is perfectly understood that there is no question of obligation." It will generally display its affection towards a particular person in a family, thus refining by instinct upon the loyalty of dogs which are commonly capable of dividing their affection pretty evenly among a number of claimants. "The loyalty of cats to places is also intenser than that of dogs. "There is no place like home," says the cat, even though the home be a barn with a wrecked roof which lets in the rain—anathema to cats—and where there is no milk, no fish, and no meat, indeed nothing but "toujours souris." The cat is, in fine, an anarchist. It acknowledges no law, not even the laws of language, for Grimm and all the philologists have had to confess themselves puzzled when they tried to trace the origin of the word "cat."

The man of law did not well, then, to proclaim that the cat stands outside the law. When it is a question of extralegality for a trade union or a dog we are purists of the first water, but when a cat claims privilege what can we do, but concede the reasonableness of the request? The cat will do what it likes in any case. We can punish it, of course; but it is an ignoble undertaking to punish an incorrigible. If it were only case of a spaniel, a wife, or a walnut tree, we might be capable of an ultimate brutality of the proverb. But a cat! Can any person of sensibility stand up against the glance of offended dignity and contempt which a cat can bestow as it walks away bristling from the scene of human futility? Montaigne complained with feeling that his cat looked upon him with disapproval. The demeanour of the cat towards the human race is really very salutary. The cat says: "I am indifferent to your civilisation. I am in it, but I am not part of it. I never asked to come into it; you brought me in. Any comforts you provide for me are my due. There can be no question of debt on my part. I am not a dog. I do not make terms. I do not admit restraint. I do not lick the hand that beats me." All this is implied in the illuminating judgment of Mr. Shennan at Hamilton. The pursuer in the action sued the defender, because the latter's cat had climbed into the pursuer's loft and killed some pigeons. Mr. Shennan dismissed the action, saying: "The best-fed cats are frequently the keenest sportsmen, and there is no standard of feline conduct which does not recognize that a cat will chase and kill a bird whenever it gets a chance. It is not a question of hunger but a question of sport, and it is preposterous to hold that the owner of a cat is under obligation so to control it as to prevent it from killing birds. If the community sanctions the keeping of the domestic cat, it does so in full knowledge of feline nature." Every dog is allowed by the law one free bite. After the dog has once bitten a person it is presumed that its owner knows it to be "a savage" and the owner must pay up for the second and subsequent bites. But the cat, according to Mr. Shennan, may have as many free birds as it likes. Those who keep birds in the proximity of cats should understand now that they do so at the brids' risk.

Mr. Shennan's judgment is partly at variance with the ruling of a well-known master of a Cambridge College. The undergraduates had suffered for some time from the depredations in their gyp rooms of the cat—probably more hungry or greedy than sporting—which belonged to the master of a neighbouring college. At last one of the undergraduates sought the cat and killed it. The crime was traced to him. He was "hauled" by the Master, who enlarged upon the enormity of killing the cat of the Master of St. Blank's, and was gated for a long period. As the undergraduate was leaving the presence, the Master remarked: "I ought to say, by the way, I'm glad it's dead!" Acedemic discipline introduces here a disturbing factor. The punishment was formally sound, but the personal sentiment of the Master was, we fear, in favour of denying feline licence. Mr. Shennan has restored to the cat something of the legal position that popular practice has taken away from it. The law used to hold the cat in great respect. "Among our elder ancestors, the Antient Britons," says Blackstone, "cats were looked upon as creatures of intrinsic value, and the killing or stealing of one was a grievous crime, and subjected the offender to a fine, especially if it belonged to a King's household, and was the "custos horrei regii" for which there was a peculiar forfeiture." The amercement of the man who stole the Warden of the Royal Barn was peculiar. The cat was hung up by its tail with its head touching the ground, and grain had to be poured on to the floor till the tip of the cat's tail was covered. It may be said that this was punishing the cat, but the punishment was incidental to the process of determining the amount of grain the thief had to pay as fine, and as no one apparently troubled about the cat's feeling it is to be hoped that it survived the experience of serving as an imperial measure.

Strangest of paradoxes is the risks men will take to protect or save so unresponsive an animal as a cat. The papers, of Tuesday, contained a fresh instance. The ship's cat belonging to the Hull trawler 'Sea Horse' had got into a dangerous position over the side of the vessel, and the mate, Ernest Ellis, climbed down to rescue it. The captain leaned over to haul the mate back and both fell overboard. The captain and the cat were saved, but the mate was drowned. We are reminded of the story of the cat that was saved after the battle of Trafalgar. The English sailors were taking the French sailors off the burning and sinking vessels, when a piteous mew was heard from one of the ships, and a cat was seen looking out of a port-hole. A boat's crew returned to the ship to save the cat, although they knew that the ship might blow up at any moment. When a man put his hand into the port-hole, the cat drew back, as cats will, and it was not till the man, daring everything, had re-entered the burning ship that the cat was saved. Similarly, Fielding, in the "Voyage to Lisbon," relates the deep sorrow of the captain of the ship when his cat fell overboard. All this is sailors' superstition? Perhaps; but if so the fact remains that the cat inspires a superstition capable of heroic devotion.

Yet it is only in the great crises that a man's life is set against a cat's. A cat, as we all know, is not normally protected. As it flies across the street from one sanctuary to another, it is fair game for every dog or boy. One often thinks that if only the cat would stand still, it would be safe. Every dog is rather afraid of a cat that holds its ground; it fears the claws on its nose. As for the boy, he is attracted rather by the flying target. If the cat were to make friendly and confident advances to the boy it would be safer still, not one human being in a million is capable of rejecting the overtures of a trusting animal. But he cat scorns quarter on such terms. The cat-hunt started when the first cat began to run, and will continue so longas a cat remains. Boswell, in his life of Johnson, tells how Johnson decribed the despicable state of a young gentlemen of good family. "Sir," said Johnson, "when I heard of him last he was running about town shooting cats." The chief enemy of cats is the game keeper, for every cat is a confirmed poacher. When a cat enters a wood it goes upon the most perilous of sporting expeditions. Big-game shooting is nothing to it. A trap may be waiting for the velvet paws in any tuft of grass. The hunter is also hunted. And even in the streets of towns at night the cat hunt has become a less casual affair, since some firms or furriers took to paying an enticing price for suitable cat skins. The large cats disappear; the small lean cats survive. Anyone who believes that his lost cat is now a muff, a stole, or part of a coat may wish that the American scheme for a cat-ranch, which would make the cat-hunt of the streets superfluous, were as feasible as its logic seems to be sound.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

PANIERS FOR OUTDOOR DRESSES.

A lady discussing the details of her new costume with her tailor mentioned the word "petticoat." He turned upon her a solemn face and said, "We always call that garment 'underskirt.'" She accepted the reproof with an inward convulsion of laughter at the idea of his very American turn of mind on the subject. The petticoats for the present season are so closely fitting that free movement of the limbs is hampered, and closeness of fit is secured by the absence of much trimming. The hobble petticoat of last year, with its fullness gathered into a broad band between the knee and the ankle, has apparently disappeared. It at least allowed a certain amount of looseness about the hips, and in thin materials this could not possibly have increased the apparent width of the figure below the waist, but the petticoat of the moment is fairly tight the whole way down.

THE COAT LAPEL.

In many minor details the fashion of women's clothes follows that of men's. The laped which comes down to the waist is seen on men's clothes of latest make, and also characterises many of the smart spring coats worn by women. The long lapel has a curious influence on the general appearance. It tends to give height to the short by means of the lengthening line from shoulder to waist; at the same time it scarcely increases the height of the tall. How this could be accounted for is not within the province of this paragraph to explain, but it is a well-known fact. The country suits prepared for Easter holidays in Donegal tweeds or South of England serges, have almost all this long revers, crossing from right to left at the waist, and sometimes held by a handsome braid ornament. A pocket appears on the right side of many of these coats, but this continues to be a delusion and a snare, being only simulated and not practicable. The handkerchief and purse are still homeless so far as the outdoor suit itself is concerned. They have to be lodged in that ornamental annexe, the hand-bag.

ABOUT THE PANIER.

The panier has been exploited on many of the evening gowns of the recent brilliant dancing season, and is now to become part and parcel of many outdoor dresses. A charming gown is in frog-green charmeuse draped in panier fashion over striped green and black. The panier draperies are flat at the back, very slightly full at the sides, and there they end, not invading the front of the skirt. This is an all-in-one dress, or appears to be so with long sleeves and a belt. Under this belt there may be the join of bodice and skint, but the draperies are so skilfully arranged as to appear to be continuous from the shoulder to where the drapery parts on the skirt to show the striped material. The short coats in colours contrasting with the dress itself are in great favour, especially on the Riviera, just now. Some of these are in valvet, and among the favourite colours are tomato, purple, green, and blue. Most of them fasten at the waist with one button, but some of those intended for wearing on cold days fasten up the left side in Russian fashion.

ANOTHER WEDDING INNOVATION.

At Saturday's Welsh wedding at St. Andrew's, Well-street, the bride introduced a conspicuous innovation by carrying a bouquet of deep crimson roses with her white satin and lace gown. Her wreath, too, was not the orthodox orange-blossom, but consisted of white heather and myrtle-leaves under the flowing tulle veil. If things go on as they are doing at present the bride's toilette will soon cease to have any distinctive note. Chiffon, ninon embroideries of pearl and crystal beads, with train of brocade in any pale colour, have already been exploited in the bridal toilette, and now that the pure white bouquet has begun to be no doubt that change is going ahead in this direction. Last week a bride carried no bouquet, but held a fan instead. The weather was not conspicuously tropical, as we may all remember, but the delicate little lace fan struck a decorative note, and was less troublesome to carry than the usual bouquet.

THE NEW MATERIALS.

There seems to be a tendency towards greater weight and thickness in the new materials. This would not have been surprising in autumn or winter, but just now the change seems rather remarkable. For instance, the newest silk is ribbed like the faille of old, and is brocaded with metal designs which add to its weight and solidity. This material is produced chiefly in two shades of colour. Then, again, the new crepe is much heavier than that to which fashion has accustomed us. It is the old wavy crepe back again plus the inevitable metal threads—gold, silver, or steel. Accordion pleating has been returning to us for some time, and a proof of this is a new silk crepe fluted in imitation of accordion pleating. In fact, crinkled fabrics are to be very fashionable.

THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

MY LADY PIPES.

At the Society of Women Musicians the other day the question of piano-playing for women was under discussion, and it was admitted that this instrument is an uncomfortable one as a household pet. It is noisy and unwieldy. This confession occurs simultaneously with a suggestion which has been put forth that women should give their attention to and encourage their musical ability with wind instruments. I am not proposing, of course, that Amaryllis should sport with the trombone, or that Saint Cecilia's fair devotes should pay her homage with bassoons and cornets. None of these instruments are feminine enough to suit our charms. But there are others from which lovely woman might fitly and most gracefully woo sweet and passionate music. Thers is, for example, the flute, whence the sweetest and tenderest sounds can be drawn by prettily pursed lips. It would be a pleasure to watch the playing of a pipe from which melodies were so charmingly produced. The flageolet, too, is a dainty instrument for dainty fingers to handle and for pouting lips, to woo. Of course, the lute, as we have been lately reminded, is the ideal instrument for women, even more picturesque than the harp at which our great-grandmothers displayed white arms and carefully-tended hands. But the harp is large, and needs a "setting" whereas the lute is light and delicate, and as my lady's fingers sweep from its strings the silvery daintinesses and passionate plaintiveness of such music as has been written for it, she and it together make a perfect picture. Will you not give the flute and the lute your attention fair ladies? These are times when we claim sex equality, and Orphans must not be allowed sole possession of an instrument which so well becomes our sex.

SPRING-CLEANING IN TUNE.

Music seems to be in the air. Not only is the subject of the most suitable—or shall we say attractive?—instrument for women to play under discussion, but at the moment a new sensation has been provided for us by the introduction of what may be literally called a novel note in spring-refurbishing. Daffodils are here, and so are painters and decorators. The general upheaval has begun. Everybody's doing it, but trying to do it a little differently when it comes to cushions and covers and colourings, and someone has actually hit upon a decorative novelty. Now, if it so please us, we can set our rooms to our favourite melodies. In short, we can call our tune and paint, paper, and furnish in harmony. If you are a Grieg enthusiast, you can have your suit a la Peer Gynt, and gnomes all over the place. If you are a Wagnerian, colour may run riot. Your friends may possibly visit you less if you want to furnish and decorate a la Schonberg or Cyril Scott, and I venture no opinion upon the result of doing up a flat in rag-time. This style may most appeal to undefgraduates and chorus-ladies. It has its possibilities to be sure, and one is not certain that such a musical setting would not be more bearable on the whole than a dining-room illustrative of a Bach prelude or a Strauss salon. After all, there would be more sense of *joie de vivre* in *a salle a manger* inspired by "All aboard for Alabama" or "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee."

THE UNCHANGING SEX.

Of course men are more conservative than women. The subject is hardly worth arguing about, yet I see the question has come up for consideration and some doubt has been expressed as to which sex most readily welcomes change. With bated breath I say that in the so-called variableness of woman lies our salvation from stagnation. Man is not naturally a progressive creature. He works hard to achieve a result, and is content to let it be at that. Left strictly to himself, I do not believe man would ever alter the shape of his collar or the cut of his coat. Most assuredly he would never move a chair from its accustomed place or have his room set in order. He upbraids woman for her unrest and changeableness, because she is not content to do her hair always in the same style or to wear the same kind of neck adornments for ever. That is why he is finding it hard at present to understand the modern girl. She is full of ideas. She no sooner conceives one than she improves upon it. Man is aghast in consequence. Where food is concerned, however, he is never conservative. He wants continual change. This is where he leaves our sex anchored. A woman's coiffure may remain unchanged for sixty years for all he cares, but menus must never be immutable.

PETTY PILFERING.

Every now and then such an unpleasent case as that which has had to be fought by a famous business house sets us all talking about shoplifting and the espionage system which is adopted in large houses. We are told that detectives are now employed in them all; that practically speaking, every customer is more or less under surveillance in those establishments when they are seemingly given the greatest freedom. And it is by no means uncommon to hear folk speak with strong resentment against this practice. We are are told that the old-fashioned tradesmen resorted to no such measures, and at the name time placed no such temptations is the way of the week as are now laid like positive traps in these gigantic departmental shops. This, of course, is true, but we cannot go back to old methods in these days. The public are no longer satisfied with the former ways of trading and with innovations necessarily come drawbacks. However, we are not prepared to admit that the detective system in our large shops is regrettable. Indeed, taking one consideration with another, it is rather to be recorded as a public benefit. Unless traders guarded delicately against it, as they do, petty pilfering would be carried on much more extensively than it is, and to the very serious loss of dealers. In shops where lace, fal-lals, dainty china, handbags, scents, and other dainties have to be exposed freely, some means which are not apparent to customers must obviously be taken to protect goods.

—AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

Women, alas, show a growing tendency to lay hands everywhere—in private houses, clubs, and at places of entertainment—on other folk's goods, but it is not with this side of the question that I would deal, but on the wisdom of avoiding cause of offence. Unless these large establishments adopted means of self-protection, the public would certainly stand in danger not only of being wrongfully charged, but of being actually robbed. The fact that detectives are known to be on the regular staff of all such places of business very greatly protects customers against pick-pockets, who would most assuredly be more in evidence in these crowded resort if they were less sure of being watched. Again, mistakes are liable to occur even in the best regulated places, and whereas now the detective employed on such premises can, at once, see when goods have been wilfully annexed, quite harmless little acts might be wrongfully judged, if left to unprofessional eyes to detect. On the whole, therefore, I think it is *pro bono publico* quite as much as for personal protection that the system now employed in most large emporiums has been introduced. It is our custom nowadays to do everything in crowds. There are more of us; we have not so much time to do things leisurely as our predecessors, and it, therefore, gives some sense of assurance to know that we are looked after in the bulk, so to say.—Ambrosia in the *World*.

CONSTANTINOPLE NEWS

The Constantinople correspondent of "The Near East," writing on March 14, says:—A few days ago an aeroplane, manned by a German aviator in Turkish service, flew over Constantinople. Wheeling to an fro, the mechanical bird passed over Stamboul, Galata and Pera, and then, swinging away to the north, disappeared over the horizon towards Chatalja. Pera showed a certain rather mild interest in the flight. "Was it a Bulgar aeroplane?" asked some Perotes "No," said Greeks of Hellenic sympathies, "it must be the Greek hydroplane that has flown all the way up here from the Dardanelles as a demonstration." But in the Turkish cafes at Galata and Stamboul they told a different story. "What do you think of the aeroplane?" asked foreigner of the immates of a Turkish coffee house. "We knew it—we knew it!" aswered an ancient habitue, with an air of resigned melancholy; "it is just as we feared. Things are going badly here—and the Grand Vizier has flown to Roumania!"

If the reader asks what bearing this tale has on the situation. I may reply that this is the sort of report which flies from mouth to mouth weekly or daily, according to the degree of internal tension at the capital. Of late there has been some tension between the "Hala Skiaran" on the one hand and the Committee on the other, and also between Enven Bey and the Commander-in Chief, Izzet Pasha, and his staff. Hence these strange rumours. We shall have many more yet.

WAR AND PEACE.

To all appearances the Government has resigned itself to the loss of Adrianople and of some, at least, of the islands, and, according to the latest information, the Committee of Union and Progress has agreed to support it in offering peace on this basis if better terms are not to be had. But it is not yet known what the Army will say to this. It is all very well to advise soldiers to yield to facts, and to refuse to let military "amour propre" jeopardise the interests of the countsy; but if the army makes up its mind for one more fight ere peace is signed, its officers cannot be blamed or justly accused of political selfishness. They risk being killed as much as their men, and Turkey, like most of the sound European States where the citizen is taught his duties as well as his rights, is a conscript country, where the army really does represent a large part of the nation.

Concerning the war there is little to relate. The fall of Janina has caused a bad impression, which has been somewhat attenuated by the exploits of the "Hamidieh," which, if she has failed to destroy any Greek war vessels, has inflicted on the Greeks the loss of some fifty killed and wounded and of two transports, which were carrying provisions for the Serbo-Montenegrin forces near Scutari. The Turkish Fleet is now at the Dardanelles, and is said to be preparing to make a sortie, but the bad state of the guns on board the old German vessels—and more especially the "Barbarossa"—and the lack of any considerable ammunition reserve is likely to circumscribe its operations outside the Dardanelles. At Chatalja the Turkish troops are advancing and the Bulgars retiring at the rate of about a mile and a-half a day. There has been no severe fighting, but a few sharp skirmishes and reconnaissance encounters.

THE PLOT.

It is harder than ever to form an opinion as to what the much-talked-of conspiracy really amounted to. Of the persons accused some have been allowed out on bail, an improbably act of grace for a Government that attached such importance to the conspiracy. Furthermore, emissaries from the Committee of Union and Progress have undoubtedly asked Prince Sabah-ed-din, whose secretary, Lutfi Bey, is accused of having played the leading part in the conspiracy, to accept a portfolio! In this connection mention must be made of Enver Bey's mission to Chatalja. This officer's Army Corps is at present staying at San Stefano instead of going to the front to fight the Bulgars, for what reason no one can tell us. But Enver himself has certainly been instructed to treat with the military who belong to the anti-Committee organisation known as the "Halaskiaran," with the object of obtaining their support in making peace and transferring some of the responsibility for the surrender from the Committee's shoulders to theirs. His old comrade, Hafiz Hakki Bey, ex-military attache at Vienna, has accompanied him. Thus far it has not been easy for Enver, to persuade the "Halaskiaran" to listen to his proposals, though he has been empowered to offer a seat or two, some even say four seats, in the Cabinet to their nominees, should they agree to form a coalition.

THE ARAB WORLD.

While Turkey proper continues to turn her gaze to the north, something is brewing to the southward that gives Ottoman statesmen some unquiet moments when they have time to think of other matters than the war. What this something is none of us know, but every message from Syria speaks of a growing unrest, a growing contempt for and dislike of the Committee, a growing tendency to sneer at the military value of the Turk, which bodes ill for the future. While the war lasts there is nothing to fear. Islam may hold the Arab and the Turk together. But after? Shall we see a mere Parliamentary movement on constitutional lines, or shall we see an attempt to build the Arab Empire with the sword a war between Turk and Arab between Northerner and Southerner between the desert and the sown? Or will all slowly effervesce, as so many movements have effervesced in the Near East since Constitution first became a panacea?

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE THEATRES.

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR."

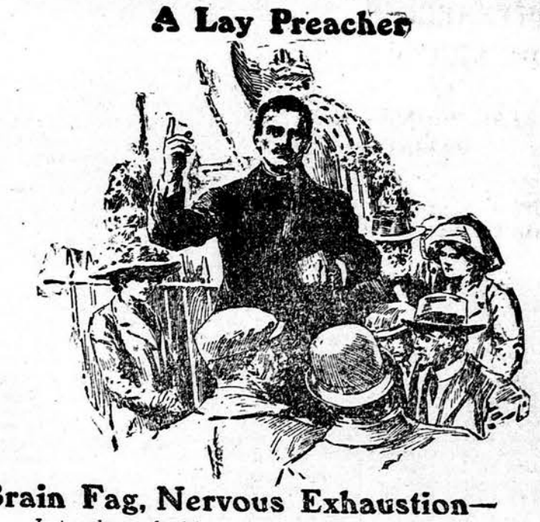
There is little doubt that Mr. George Broadhurst's American drama, produced at the New Theatre last week by Mr. Allan Aynesworth, will draw the public. It possesses one unusually strong (and ugly) act, while all the other acts keep you moderately interested and immoderately amused by turns. This should be sufficient to ensure a commercial success, and it is at the *succes de commerce* that *Bought and Paid For* shoots its dramatic bolt. True, it makes some pretence of a mission, but that is only a part of the commercial art. All the world loves a horror, and Mr. Broadhurst, realising this, gives us a drunken husband insisting on his conjugal rights. But all the world will not flock to watch a horror-scene unless it be placed on some kind of moral footing, and Mr. Broadhurst, realising this also, has supplied a comfortable I-ask-you-is-this-right basis. That, at all events, is the impression I receive, and it is not uninstructive to compare the big act of *Bought and Paid For* with the last act of *A Doll's House*, in which we get pretty much the same thing, the all-important difference being that Ibsen had to write a certain kind of play because he was indignant, while Mr. Broadhurst had to be indignant because he was writing a certain kind of play. The author is always making concessions to his public—he makes so many that it is finally impossible to tell whether he means Robert (millionaire) and Virginia, telephone operator, really to love one another or not. They are reconciled, in the last act, for the sake of a happy ending; but it is not a happy ending if Robert doesn't love Virginia, and if Robert does love Virginia could he ever, in any condition, say to her, "I bought you and I paid for you," as an argument for making her kiss him? Again, if Virginia loves Robert, is it possible that she should leave him (unless for his own good, and there is no question of that)? While if Virginia does not love Robert, is it possible that she should go back to him (unless driven by poverty, which kills the happy ending again)? The whole play is a great confusion—but it is never dull. That is much. And the comedy scenes are excellent. It is a long time since we have been given anything as laughable as the character of James Gilley, Virginia's conceited, mean-spirited, lazy, grasping brother-in-law; and it is a long time since we have been given such a laughable (and artistic) performance as Mr. Frank Craven gives of this very "fat" part. The only American in the cast, he easily carried off the honours of the evening, and it is his performance, before everything else, that will secure the success of the play. There is not a good point that he fails to make or a bad point that he fails to save. Mr. Aynesworth himself gives an excellent performance, especially in the brutal drunken scene. In the company of Miss Alexandra Carlisle, who received a great ovation, I was less content. I admired the sincerity and earnestness of her performance, but I felt that Virginia's emotion would really have been a far more terrific affair, both in its expression and its repression, than that indicated by the half-hearted middle course Miss Carlisle adopted, with the result that her quietness appeared tame and her anger melodramatic. Mr. Giro Kim also deserves mention for his delicious Japanese servant.

"OPEN WINDOWS."

The most memorable moment in Mr. A. E. W. Mason's new play occurs in the last act, when Elsie Herrick is pitying the hard lot of her bank manager because he only makes a penny on every cheque he cashes. It is a memorable moment for two reasons. In the first place the idea is genuinely fresh and humorous: most of us who heard Elsie expound it will pass it on to friends over dinner-tables as having originated with some young lady of our own acquaintance. In the second place, it crops up extraordinarily in the middle of a scene of considerable delicacy and gravity, for John Herrick is trying to explain to Elsie that she is not his daughter, but the illegitimate child of his wife by another man. Had Mr. Mason been giving us realism after the manner of Tchekov, we might have accepted this. But it was completely out of key with the rest of the play, which is anything but realistic. The plot itself is clumsily handled, since two acts out of three are entirely devoted to getting to the point, and we know quite well what that point is going to be almost as soon as Miss Irene Vanbrugh comes on the stage. Mr. Mason would probably scorn the use of the aside for explanatory purposes as old-fashioned, but his characters employ what is equally unreal—the unspoken aside of the shifting eyes. Miss Irene Vanbrugh casts three or four skilful and absurd aside-glances at the audience, and we have been cleverly told that before Cynthia married John Herrick she had a *liaison* with Philip Rook, the man she loved, and that she only married John because Philip had gone off exploring, and there was going to be a child. For twenty years John believes that she married him for himself—and not unnaturally, for she grows to love him. But the truth will out and when John and Cynthia and Philip and Elsie all find themselves at the same country house, it begins to leak. For two acts it leaks unwillingly, but it is always fun trying to discover the mysterious resemblance between Mr. Sydney Valentine and Miss Rosalie Toller, of which the characters speak. In the third act everyone except Elsie knows everything, and we are given a succession of big scenes. In the first, John tells Cynthia he must separate from her. In the second, John tries to tell Elsie the story of her birth, and fails. In the third, Philip claims Elsie, and has a battle of words with John. In the fourth, Philip tries to tell Elsie the truth, and succeeds no better than John. He departs a sadder and a better man, Elsie goes off to Africa with a young husband, and John and Cynthia live happily ever after. There is little to be said of the acting. Miss Irene Vanbrugh and Sir George Alexander have both done better work in the past, and Miss Rosalie Toller is stiff and lacking in variety. Mr. Sydney Valentine, however, who is one of the "safest" actors on the stage to-day, plays Philip Brook with such splendid conviction that every scene in which he appears is worth sitting through.—Herbert Farjeon in the *World*.

LIEUTENANT C. E. A. Crauford has been appointed first officer of the special service vessel "Sphinx" on the East Indies Station, and two other appointments are those of Lieutenants J. B. Spurgin and D. J. Oswald. The latter officer will take the place of Lieutenant E. E. M. Geake as navigating officer Lieutenant Spurgin is serving on the Sphinx.

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

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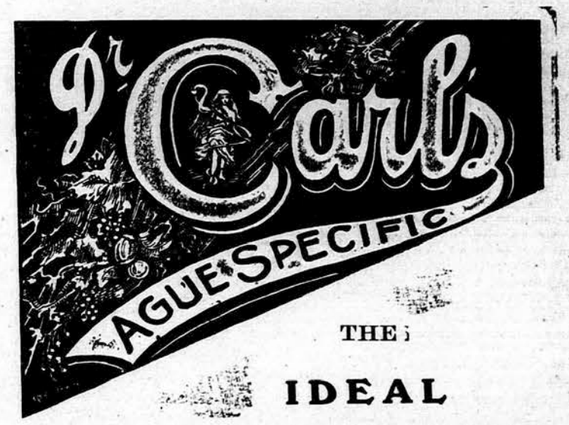

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

THE MONTENEGRIN DIFFICULTY.

SSIA'S STANDPOINT DEFINED.

NTERNATIONAL BLOCKADE COMMENCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.

The following *communique* has been ued by the Russian Ministry for oreign Affairs:—

"The principal object of Russia, which as to secure to the Balkan States the uit of their victories, has been attained the result of complicated and difficult egotiations. Russia has preserved rizrend, Ipek, Diakova and Dibra for he Slavs, but she thought it necessary concede Scutari to Albania, in order preserve peace, a rupture of which in uch a cause would be manifestly absurd. Scutari, is a purely Albanian town the seat of a Catholic Archbishop. over, the Russian Vice-Consul at tari has proved that the Montenens are essentially a military race, inpable of assimilating the several ousand Albanians, who have been ttled in Montenegro for 35 years. Conquently the annexation of a portion the Sandjak of Scutari, bringing in a undred thousand Albanians, would nd to make Montenegro merely a lontenegrin Albania.

KING NICHOLAS AIMS.

"King Nicholas broke his undertaking warn Russia in the event of war, d to obtain Russia's consent to it. vertheless, the Tsar magnanimously ied the Montenegrins when the estion of Scutari was being settled. friendly notification was sent to King icholas, who was simultaneously rned of the grave responsibility of tinuing a resistance, and of pursuing sonal aims which would condemn Montenegrins to useless slaughter. ese representations had no ct upon King Nicholas, it being ar that he was basing his calcula ns on the embroilment of Russia with e Powers in a European war. It is sible, therefore, for Russia to measures necessitated by the sal of King Nicholas to submit to decree of the Powers.

DVICE TO THE BALKAN STATES.

"Russia cannot abandon the hope t Montenegro will cease her obsti cy and submit to the will of Europe, pported by an imposing naval display. rope will then find means of allevia g the lot of the Montenegrins, who ve been overwhelmed by their sacri es in besieging Scutari."

The *communique* reminds the Balkan ates that Russia, which gave them continues to be necessary to them the purpose of mutual reconciliation, thout which they cannot acquire tour. The relations between Russia d the Slav people exclude the idea of tility towards other nations.

BLOCKADE OF MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, April 10.

The blockade of Montenegro began day.

CETINJE, April 11.

The Montenegrin royal yacht, while orting three flour boats, has been ptured by the blockaders off Antivari.

THE "HAMIDIEH."

AVE SUEZ CANAL REGULATIONS BEEN INFRINGED?

LONDON, April 10.

Reuter learns that Greece has proested against the Turkish warship Hamidieh's" repeated passages to Suez he Greek authorities declare that the ssel has been allowed to provision a lexandria, and that chartered colliers ve communicated freely with Conantinople. They point out that the Hamidieh" has infringed the Suez nal regulations, which constitutes a ngerous precedent for future wars. e "Hamidieh" is at present in the d Sea.

LONDON, April 11.

Reuter states that the feeling among lomatists with regard to a satisfac solution of the difficulty with Mon egro, and an early conclusion of ce, is increasingly hopeful. Italy d Russia are acting in Cetinje, with view to offering compensation for the of Scutari, while powerful unofficial ences are at work in London to s better understanding between Powers and Montenegro.

emi-official statements published in lin and Vienna, confirm the above. y emphasize the view that territorial pensation cannot be granted a expense of Albania. It must be at expense of Servia, or in the plain of tari.

THE TURKISH SICK.

ADRIANOPLE, April 11.

eneral Broadwood has arrived here. is attending sick Turkish prisoners. ulances, with British doctors, American attendants, and many ical stores have arrived. Mr. Samthe British Consul, daily distributes thousand loaves and other food to ssulman families.

OSLEMS IN MACEDONIA.

TAIN'S SYMPATHY WITH THEIR CAUSE.

LONDON, April 10.

Sir J. D. Rees, in the House of mmons, to-day, asked a question with ard to the alleged ill-treatment of returned Mussalman refugees in Macedonia, including the violation of women, and forcible conversions, etc.

Sir Edward Grey replied: All I can do is to bring the reports that reach me before the Bulgarian Government and the Imperial Government. I have done and will do this, as readily in the case of Moslems as of Christians.

Sir J. D. Rees then asked whether Sir Edward Grey was aware that the impression prevailed that Great Britain sympathised with the Allies and not with their Moslem victims. Sir J. D. Rees declared that such impressions were most unfortunate, especially in view of their effect in India.

Sir Edward Grey replied that it would be very undesirable that there should be any impression that Great Britain was less ready to take up abuses against Moslems than against Christians It was not a question of creed, but of humanity.

The *Times* correspondent in Constantinople wrote on March 18:—

In a telegram published by *The Times* on January 28, I made an estimate of the number of Moslem non-combatants who had fallen victims to the savagery aroused in the course of the present war in Macedonia, and among other districts in the town of Seres. This estimate, I am happy to say, is likely to prove excessive. It was based, in the case of Seres, on a deduction of 50 per cent. from the figures published by the Committee for the Publication of the Atrocities of the Balkan Allies. An inquiry made by a very careful and impartial foreign observer as to what took place in the Drama-Seres region reveals the following facts:—

During the first three weeks of the campaign all the Christian villages in the Struma Valley north of Seres were destroyed by Turkish regulars, who had got out of hand, and irregulars. The majority of the inhabitants were killed, many women and children perishing. On November 2, a force of Mustahfiz (third line troops) destroyed the Bulgar village of Plevna, killing altogether 750 persons. On the occupation of Seres, the Bulgarian commander promised the Moslems of the town protection if they surrendered. Two days afterwards shots were fired from the Moslem quarter and a Bulgar was killed, whereupon Sandanski's irregulars, who formed the majority of the Bulgar force, broke loose and pillaged the Moslem quarter, killing all who resisted. Many persons who were then arrested were put to death after trial by a drum head court-martial conducted by the chiefs of the irregulars, on charges of having aided and abetted the murder of Christians before and during the present campaign. The total number of Moslems killed at Seres amounted to less than 200, instead of 800, as I previously reported. The number of Moslems killed in Seres, Drama, Kavala, Doksat, Pravishta, and Saritchaban amounts, as far as can be verified, to less than 650. Only males were killed, mostly after trial by revolutionary courts-martial, which accused them of the murder or maltreatment of Christians.

These excesses took place during actual hostilities. None are reported since the end of November last and all accounts of subsequent massacres in Central Macedonia are fictitious, It would therefore appear that in Central Macedonia the Christian population suffered far more than the Moslem. It is to be hoped, and it may fairly be inferred, that the stories of massacres in other districts will prove to be equally exaggerated. Meanwhile the Bulgarian authorities have arrested 130 *komitadjis* who will shortly be tried for their share in these excesses.

In fairness to all parties concerned in the present struggle, it may be noted that despite the "Crusading" proclamation issued by the Tsar of the Bulgars at the outset of the war and the subsequent issue of appeals to "Djihad," many of which have been distributed among the army in pamphlet form by his Moslem imitators, the campaign, fierce and implacable as it has been, has not been generally regarded by the combatants as a religious war.

None of the 500,000 Moslems of Bulgaria have been ill-treated or forced to serve against their co-religionists; the Cretan Moslems have been unmolested in spite of the character for fanaticism and turbulence borne by their Christian neighbours, while the Christian population of Asiatic Turkey, with a very few exceptions, has not suffered from the war.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

MORE THREATS AT A BIG DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, April 11.

A demonstration was held by the "militant" Suffragettes in the Albert Hall yesterday. It was attended by representatives from all parts of the United Kingdom. Violent speeches were delivered, in which threats were made that property would be burned and destroyed.

Fifteen thousand pounds sterling was collected at the demonstration.

Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson writes to the "Times":—It seems to me a great pity that a fine word like "militant" should be degraded by its constant application to the outrageous women who burn houses and railway stations, break windows, destroy private correspondence, and assault Ministers. We are all of us "militant here on earth" for various purposes, and I protest against the abuse of a noble term. I would suggest in substitution the revival of an old word with a somewhat different connotation. In the time of the Civil War the substantive, "malignant," used to characterize the Cavaliers, and was derived from an adjective which my dictionary interprets as "disposed to harm, hurt, or injure others; full of malice, malevolence, or bitter enmity; malicious." It appears to me that this word excellently covers the qualities revealed by the so-called "militant suffragists." I commend the suggestion to all editors. Why not employ the word malignant instead of militant?

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 10.

The death is announced of Sir John Charles Robinson.

S. AFRICAN INDIANS

IMMIGRATION BILL UNACCEPTABLE.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE THREATENED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, April 11.

In the Union Assembly, yesterday, Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior, notified that he would introduce the Immigration Bill on the 14th instant.

Mr. Polak, interviewed at Durban, said he had consulted with Mr. Gandhi regarding the Bill, and had come to the conclusion that it was entirely unacceptable to Indians. Unless it were materially altered, there would be a revival of passive resistance, which would not be confined to the Transvaal.

PORTUGUESE PRISONS.

THE TREATMENT OF POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

LONDON, April 10.

The Hon. Walter Guinness in the House of Commons, yesterday, asked whether the Government had received any information with regard to the alleged imprisonment of untried persons and ill-treatment of political offenders, in Portugal.

Sir Edward Grey said he had received some information. The question concerned the internal administration of Portugal. Beyond stating that the abuses must have a most unfavourable effect on public opinion and sympathies there was little any Government could do, unless its own subjects were concerned.

"COUNT" STALLMANN.

SENTENCE FOR SWINDLING AT CARDS.

BERLIN, April 11.

Stallmann, alias Baron Korff Koenig, who was recently extradited from London, after his return from Calcutta, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for swindling at cards. The six months, he has spent in custody, will be deducted from his sentence.

Ex-Lieutenant Niemer was acquitted. Cramer was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

CANADIAN CLOSURE.

SIR W. LAURIER'S ENERGETIC PROTEST.

OTTAWA, April 11.

Mr. Borden's closure proposals were received with cheering on the part of the Opposition and the singing of "Oh, Canada."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier protested that he was prevented from moving his amendment. He added: "We can be gagged, they can trample on our bodies, but the day of reckoning will come. We will soon have a dissolution."

Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, maintained that the Government were merely carrying out the mandate to preserve inviolate the British system of Parliamentary Government.

The debate still continues.

THE MARCONI INQUIRY,

QUESTION OF A STOCK-JOBBER'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, April 10.

The Marconi Committee, to-day, deliberated in private as to whether Mr. Heybourne, the leading stock-jobber in the shares of the American Marconi Company, must give details of his business. A majority decided that he need not, as he had offered to submit privately the names of all persons, with whom he had placed American Marconis.

Lord Robert Cecil protested on behalf of the minority against this decision which hampered the proper fulfilment of their investigations.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs then gave evidence, in which he made a long and detailed statement with regard to the development of the American Marconi Company's business.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

LONDON, April 10.

Mr. Asquith, to-day, promised a deputation that a Minister would address a meeting in Scotland at an early date on the subject of Scottish Home Rule.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, April 10.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that the Budget would be presented on the 21st or 22nd inst.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, April 11.

The Duchess of Connaught passed a good night, and is making satisfactory progress.

SIR STUART SAMUEL.

LONDON, April 11.

The Privy Council has decided that Sir Stuart Samuel must vacate his seat.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS

GENERAL STRIKE DECIDED ON.

PROTEST AGAINST REFUSAL OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 11.

The Socialists in Belgium have decided to carry out a sheme for a general strike, beginning on the 14th instant, as a protest against the refusal of universal suffrage. Miners number 200,000. Government and Municipalitice are taking precautions.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

NO COMPLICATIONS BUT A COMPLETE REST.

LONDON, April 11.

The Pope has been ordered a complete rest but apparently there are no complications. His Holiness heard Mass im bed this morning.

M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN OFFICERS AND MEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 11.

A meeting was held yesterday in the Agent's office, M. and S.M. Ry., Royapuram, in accordance with the notice issued by the Agent on the 31st of March. All the traffic delegates attended the meeting. The officers present were the Agent, the General Traffic Manager, and the Deputy Agent. The Agent explained to the men that his object in calling this meeting was to give them an opportunity to bring to his personal notice matters they desired to represent. He regretted that, through the medium of the Press, he had been informed that there was considerable discontent among the staff, although neither the head of the department, Mr. Greenall, nor he himself had received any general representation in regard to any cause for the same. He desired to remind them that they were all, both officers and men, members of one undertaking, and that it was to each of their individual interests to ensure mutual understanding and confidence. It was with much regret that he had heard rumours of a strike having been discussed, but would not believe that level-headed men like themselves would contemplate such an extreme and deplorable step, while opportunities for an amicable settlement were so readily available. It was important to remember that the company claimed the right of direct intercourse with its employees without the intervention of others unconnected with the Railway. He trusted that this meeting would clear the air of any distrust and feeling of want of consideration for the staff. To the best of his belief the administration from the Board of Directors downwards was sympathetic, and though it might be impossible to grant to the staff all they wanted, it was their desire to secure fair treatment for them at all times.

A number of grievances brought forward by the delegates were discussed, but these were of general application and they were informed that rulings would be given after a careful and sympathetic study of each point raised.

PERSISTENT TRAIN-WRECKERS.

A FOURTH ATTEMPT ON MADRAS MAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

A Berhampore, Ganjam (Madras), correspondent of the *Statesman* reports that a fourth attempt was made to wreck the Madras mail on Tuesday night. This time a pile of loose ballast was heaped up between the lines in the same locality as the first two attempts. A joint inquiry is being held by the local Government officials and the railway authorities and, the correspondent adds, that there is a general feeling that some drastic measures must be taken at once to protect the travelling public and to bring the miscreants to justice.

YOUTH'S FORGED LETTER.

ATTEMPT TO PURCHASE A PISTOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, April 11.

In January last, a youth called at the shop of Messrs. S. Dutt and Co., gunmakers of Dhurmtolla-street, and attempted to purchase an automatic pistol and ammunition on a forged letter, but being suspected, he ran away. The youth produced a letter alleged to have been written by Dr. Manuk, but the gunmaker suspecting something wrong about the handwriting and movements of the stranger, subjected him to such a close examination that he at once left the scene. The matter was then placed in the hands of the police who, in the course of an enquiry, ascertained that Dr. Manuk had previously lost his pistol. The Police allege that the youth in quest on was a student of a local college named Purna Chander Dass. The young man could not be found until Tuesday last, when he was arrested by a police officer. The police believe that the pistol of Dr Manuk was stolen by a friend of Dass who has since disappeared. A charge under the Arms Act has been entered against him

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

REDUCTION AMONG NON-COMBATANTS.

NICHOLSON COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

A special London cablegram to the *Statesman* states:—"It is now definitely understood that the recommendations of the Nicholson Commission are confined to a reduction in the number of non-combatants, and that no decrease is proposed in the strength of either the British or native effectives. Important economies are proposed in other directions. It is understood that the Commission will recommend that numerous extravagances, luxuries and overlapping expenses should be cut down, thus reducing the expenditure by at least a million sterling.

SUIT AGAINST MRS. BESANT

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 10.

In the High Court before Mr. Justice Bakewell, the hearing of the suit brought by Mr. G. Narayan Iyer against Mrs. Basant, regarding the custody of his two sons was proceeded with to-day. Mrs. Besant having concluded her address, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer for the plaintiff, began his address. He scouted the idea that his client, in bringing the present suit, had been actuated by any malevolent motives. Referring to the fact that the plaintiff had brought the present suit so late in the day, the vakil submitted that in March, 1910, the plaintiff had handed over the boys to Mrs. Besant, but in January, of the following year, he had expressed his intention of revoking his sanction to the defendant being their guardian. In January, 1912, Mrs. Besant made a definite promise to the plaintiff that she would separate the boys from Leadbeater. When he found that she had no intention to keep her promise, he sent a notice to Mrs. Besant in England. At the time Mrs. Besant was outside the jurisdiction of the local High Court. The plaintiff waited, expecting to arrive at an amicable settlement of the matter, as soon as Mrs. Besant returned to India.

The vakil then went on to say that the father could at any time revoke any sanction he might have given disposing his children. It did not matter that the father had constantly changed his opinion on that score. Referring to Mrs. Besant's argument, the irrevocability that the Hindu law of adoption was applicable in the present case, Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer submitted this was not at all so.

The boys were not undergradutes of Oxford University yet, and there was nothing to prevent Mrs. Besant from changing her mind and cancelling her arrangements at Oxford for the boys. He denied there would be any caste difficulties if the boys came back to India. Having then referred to the divine honours paid to Krishnamurti, the vakil said this was not at all conducive to the welfare of the boy, and which would certainly make him have an exaggerated notion of himself and set at naught the accepted canons of morality. The vakil next went on to speak with special reference to Mr. Leadbeater, and the advice alleged to have been given by him to the young men.

PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL CONCLUDES HIS ADDRESS.

MADRAS, April 10.

On the Court re-assembling to-day Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, for the plaintiff in the case against Mrs. Besant, continued his address. He referred in detail to the evidence bearing on the alleged misconduct of Mr. Leadbeater and pointed to the testimony of Lakshman, Mr. Besant's servant The evidence of Mr. Bhagwan Dass as to what he had elicited from Lakshman the pleader said, was also worthy o note. Mr. Bhagwan Dass had been, General Secretary of the Theosophical Society's Indian Section, and Mrs. Besant herself admitted that he was a man of great position and character and there was absolutely no motive for him to say anything which was not absolutely true. In his evidence Mr Bhagwan Dass had stated that Mrs. Besant had told his before leaving for England with the boys, that she was taking the boys with her with a view to avoid all trouble about Mr. Leadbeater. In conclusion, the vakil asked the court to terminate Mr. Besant's guardianship of the boys so that they might be brought up as useful members of society and said Mr. Besant had certainly not given a candid and straight forward story. She had said she was at Adyar in spirit and saw everything happening there, while she was really at Benares. Again she had spoken of having gone to Tibet with the boys without having stirred out of her quarters. The training which was being given to the boys was of a most pernicious kind. They were being brought up in an atmosphere of mysticism they were being fed on abnormal praise, and worship was being showed upon them.

Judgment will be delivered on the 15th inst.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

INDIAN FINANCE.

ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

MEMBERS' NAMES AND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 11.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate and report upon certain administrative questions relating to Indian Finance and Currency.

The Commission is constituted as follows:—The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., Lord Faber, Lord Kilbraken, G.C.B., Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B., Sir Earnest Cable, Sir Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha, Sir James Begbie, Mr. Robert Woodburn, I.C.S., Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, Mr. John Mayard Keynes, Fellow of the King's College, Cambridge and lecturer in Economics.

The following are the terms of reference:—To enquire into the location and the management of the general balances of the Government of India; the sale in London of Council Bills and transfers; the measures taken by the Government of India and Secretary of State for India in Council to maintain the exchange value of the rupee in pursuance of, or supplemetary to the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, more particularly with regard to the location, disposition and employment of the gold standard and the rupee currency reserves; and whether the existing practice in these matters is conducive to the interests of India also to report as to the suitability of the financial organisation and procedure of the India Office, and to make recommendations.

LORD PENTLAND'S TOUR.

VISIT TO COIMBATORE JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 11.

Lord Pentland, who is on tour at Coimbatore, en route to the Laccadives, yesterday visited the Coimbatore Central Jail, which is the premier jail in presidency. The jail supplies the requirements of the Police and Military departments of Bombay, Secunderabad, Burma and Cawnpore, besides the local presidency.

A few prisoners made some representations asking for either retrial of their cases or for remission of the sentencies. A Punjabi convict, who was once a member of the Governor's Bodyguard begged to be transferred to the Punjab jail, in order that his mother, who was over eighty and whom he had not seen for seventeen years, might have an opportunity of seeing him in the jail. His Excellency asked his case to be noted, observing that though it was not usual, it was not an unreasonable request. An other prisoner demanded to be sent to the Andamans or to be hanged forthwith.

His Excellency told several of the complainants to earn remissions by satisfactory behaviour rather than ask for concessions.

COMMILLA POLITICAL DACOITY.

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

At the High Court this afternoon, before Mr, Justice Harington and Mr, Justice Coxe an application was made for the admission of any appeal on behalf of the accused in what is known as the Commilla Political Dacoity case.

In this case Ramesh Chunder and eleven others were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Tipperah, of making preparations to commit dacoity, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

CALCUTTA ANGLO-INDIANS.

MISERABLE EXISTENCE AT BOW-BAZAAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Prof. Gilchrist of the Presidency College read an interesting paper to-night before the Social Study Society, detailing the result of the enquiry into the conditions of the Anglo-Indian community of Bow-bazar.

The enquiry dealt with their housing accommodation, social conditions, and health. He stated the houses were damp and unhealthy, and their drains stagnant. The amount paid in rent was 20 per cent. of the income, and overcrowding was the rule. Their principal labour was at the docks, and the majority earned between Rs. 15 and Rs. 40 per mensem, while, unlike Europe the women very seldom earned any wages. Despite the sanitary conditions, complaints of ill-health were less than was expected but the weakness of the children living on the ground-floor or in bustees was very marked.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 11.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. V. Gabriel is placed on special duty in the Foreign Department.

Major C. E. Luard is placed on special duty in the Foreign Office.

Mr. D. Macdonald, British Trade Agent at Yatung, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

Major J. Husband, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and becomes Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major F. S. Walker, Cantonment Magistrate, has eight months' combined leave.

Lt.-Col A. G. Burn retires from the service.

Major D. B Critchley, 1st Batt., Bengal-Nagpur Railway Rifles, receives the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Huddleston is confirmed as Port Officer, adras, vice Commander de Berry.

Lieuts Ramsay and Douglas are promoted commanders, 3rd Grade.

BANK OF BURMA.

JUDGMENT BY CHIEF COURT.

MR. JUSTICE TOWMY'S SUMMING-UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 11.

Mr. Justice Towmy, in continuing his summing up to-day in the Bank of Burma case, went into the charges of cheating against the accused, individually.

In regard to Clifford, his Honour held that whatever might be said of the minor debts of the bank, Clifford had known all that was essential to know of the larger debts.

As to Strachan, his Honour thought it might be taken that he had known the true state of affairs as regards most of the debts of the bank and the securities held for them, and, if the balance-sheet was really false and fraudulent, he must at least have been aware of it. Of course, these were all his Honour's opinions, and the jury were not bound to accept them.

As to Mower, the judge remarked that the minutes of the meeting of August 1st showed that Mower, at any rate, had known that the sum of Rs. 162,000 odd, net profit, was represented as having been earned in the half-year, including the amount carried forward from the previous half-year, and the question arose whether it was likely that he had signed that without any enquiry from his co-director, Clifford, or from the manager, as to the method, by which this large figure of profit was worked out. His Honour suggested to the jury that he must have known that Mower and Co. and the Mower companies were the bank's principal debtors. That being so, would he not also have known, or had a general knowledge of the nature and extent of the securities held by the bank for the debts of these companies. The value of the shares in Rangoon had been falling since the beginning of the year. It was not reasonable to suppose that Mower was ignorant of the trend of affairs in Rangoonas regards the share market. If the jurythought there was a reasonable doubt that he had signed the balance-sheet blindly, relying on the managers and auditors signatures without asking for any information, believing that profit had been really earned, and honestly then, however careless or negligent he may have been the jury should acquit him, even, although, in their, opinion the balance sheet may have been false and fraudulent.

After being away for one hour the jury brought in a unanimous verdict against the accused of guilty on all three charges.

The foreman added a rider to the effect that the jury recommended that some clemency be shown to Mower on account of his age. The jury were also unanimously of opinion that the auditor (Allan), in certifying the balance-sheet of June 13, 1911, as showing the true position of the bank had grievously failed in his duty and was deserving of the gravest censure.

Mr. Giles, on behalf of Clifford, asked the court to reserve the points of law that had arisen in the case, and asked that the opportunities be given to him as had been done in the Arbuthnot case.

Three days were given him in which to put in the application.

Messrs. Coltman and DeGlanville made similar applications on behalf of their clients, Strachan and Mower.

His Honour sentenced Clifford and Strachan to eight months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the three charges, to two years in all. Mower, in view of the recommendations of the jury, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, or eighteen months in all.

All the three were released on bail of Rs. 10,000, with two or more sureties, pending reference to the Chief Court Full Bench, on the understanding that an application, setting forth substantial grounds, would be submitted within one week.

THE SPINWA RISING

SHORT-LIVED EBULLITION OF TEMPER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

The affair of last week at Spinwa post in the Wazir country was apparently due to a sudden outbreak on the part of a local gang of Wazirs. The two sections of Khel that were concerned in the break were the Tori Khel and the Khel. They are estimated having 3,000 fighting men, the number of rifles in their possession comparatively small. The Wazirs are mostly to the south-west and have rarely given trouble, on the other hand the Kabul Khel years gone by, made

The quarrel arose on the 5th instant, in the Political Agent was the their disturbed feelings in which they com Militia, was a start post was, however, and afterwards the easily repelled.

Next day knowing would follow, the to the hills, accompanied lies. The movable was by that time Genl. O'Donnell proceed direct overtaking a more ea have involved a l

The appearance Spinwan should s further trouble, an ably come in to m

GOODS TRAI DERAILED.

TRANSHIPME ALIGARH

(FROM OUR C

Owing to the pered with, h removed and a up goods train w day night be w short y before Seventeen wagon the line was floo strewn with part of the fright Passengers a shipped.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary states:—

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India have decided to prosecute (on their return to India early in the ensuing cold weather season) their investigations into the following services in addition to those set out in the schedule already published:—Provincial Medical Service, i. e., Civil Assistant Surgeons: Salt Department; Excise Department; Factory and Steam Boilers Inspection Departments.

They accordingly invite all persons, not being members of the services mentioned above, and all associations or public bodies, who may have any representation to make, to post the same to the Secretary, Public Services Commission, at the India Office, London, by the mail leaving Bombay on the 7th June 1913 at latest, together with an indication of their qualification for giving an opinion on the points at issue. Any representations sent might conveniently be made in the form memoranda under the following main heads, so fas as they may be suitable in each case:—Methods of recruitment; Systems of training and probation Conditions of service; Conditions of salary; Conditi ns of leave; Conditi ns of pension: such limitati ns as may exist in the employment of non-Europeans, and the working of the existing system of division of services into Imperial and Provincial; relations of the service with the Indian Civil Service and other services; any other points within the terms of reference to the Royal Commission not covered by the preceding heads.

I. C. S. CONDITIONS FAVOUR INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 11.

Mr. M. W. Fenton, Second Financial Commissioner, was the first witness examined this morning by the Public Services Commission. He did not consider that the present system of recruitment was equally suitable for the admission of natives of India. The success in open competition entitled them to conditions of service which were fixed with reference to the requirements of British officers serving in a distant tropical climate. The enjoyment by Indians of pay, pension, leave and other privileges was tantamount to allowing to the Indian members of the Civil Service more favourable conditions than were enjoyed by Europeans. He was strongly opposed to a simultaneous examination on the ground that under that system the Indians might become entitled to a larger proportion of such appointments than would be consistent with maintenance of an administration British in character, or even with the maintenance of British rule.

Mr. Gurbuksh Sing, landowner and jagirdar, was examined in the vernacular with the help of an interpreter. He said that to remove the hardships imposed on Indian students who had to proceed to England to qualify themselves for appointments a simultaneous examination should be introduced.

LAHORE, April 11.

Mr. Bhagat Ram, barrister said that Indian students worked under conditions of great hardship in going to England to compete for the I.C.S. examination. He advocated simultaneous examinations, the successful candidates to undergo a probationary period in England. He deprecated recruitment by a separate method of examination.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

INSPECTION OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon yesterday visited St. George's Hospital, where he was met by Col. Collie, and staff of the hospital. His Excellency was conducted over various parts of the building the inspection lasting for over half an hour.

In the afternoon their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willigdon attended the Garden party in Victoria Gardens, where Mr. P. R. Cadell had invited a number of ladies and gentlemen to meet the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

Amongst those present were the members of the Governor's Council, the Judge of the High Court, all the members of the Bombay Corporation the heads of the different municipal departments, and others leading ladies and gentlemen representing Bombay Society.

Their Excellencies arrived at 6 o'clock, and passed several minutes in conversing with those present, who were introduced to them by Mr. Cadell.

Their Excellencies were treated to an elephant ride. The lion cub presented by the Governor to the Victoria Gardens attracted much attention. Mr. Cadell carried it in his arms while riding the elephant with their Excellencies.

After a couple of hours passed in pleasant intercourse the guests dispersed at 7-30 p.m.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 11.

On his way to Poona to-day from Bombay his Excellency the Governor of Bombay will take the opportunity of visiting the Tata Hydro-Electric Works, in company with Sir Dorab Tata, and Mr. H. P. Gibbs, General Manager of the Company. The party will leave Bombay by launch and first proceed to Thana Creek to see the work bing carried out there under the direction of Mr. W. Pallioer. At this point near Vashi, off Trambay, the transmission line will cross the creek, and iron cylinders are being sunk in the river to form the bases on which steel towers to carry the cable will be constructed. This is probably the most difficult task which the company has to perform.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon will land at the Pawell bunder where a motor car will be in waiting. The party will proceed along the line and will halt at Khopoli at the foot of the ghaut to inspect the works at this point. Here the power-house and staff quarters will be inspected. The power-house (The contractor being Messrs Rattonjee Eduljee and Sons) is rapidly approaching completion, and the work of fixing the enormous machinery, which will in due time be installed there has been begun. Work is also about to be started on the pipe line which will convey the water down the steer face of the precipitous mountains, at whose base the power-house lies. A large staff of European assistants having arrived for this work.

From Khopoli the party will motor up the Bhore Ghaut via the Reversing Station, to Khandalla and Lonavla, where the works are being carried out by Messrs. Pauling and Co. will be inspected, including the three great dams under construction.

His Excellency will leave Lonavla by a special train, in which her Excellency and the remainder of the Government House staff will travel up from Bombay at 4-13 p.m. and will reach Kirkee at about 5-10 p. m. The gubernatorial party will alight at Kirkee and drive to Ganeshkind, where their Excellencies will remain till Monday, when they will proceed to Mahableshvar.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page* 8.)

the speech made by Lord Haldane to the Conference later, this appeal is not likely to pass unheeded. But Lord Haldane disappointed the Teachers' Conference and the rest of us by abstaining from giving us details of the great scheme of education adumbrated by him some weeks ago. He excused himself for withholding the anxiously-awaited particulars, by saying that a Committee of the Cabinet is still at work on the problem. This is the first we have heard of the Committee which he tells us includes Lord Crewe, Mr. George as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Runciman, with the help of Mr. Arthur Acland.

MR. CHURCHILL AT MONTE CARLO.

Viscount Wolmer, the son and heir of the Earl of Selborne, tried some time ago to get a "rise" out of Mr. Churchill with reference to a visit of some Yeomanry to Portsmouth and came off second best. Undeterred by his experience on that occasion, the noble Lord yesterday asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he recently visited Monte Carlo on H. M. S. "Hussar," how long he remained there, whether H. M. S. "Hussar" waited for him in Villefranche Harbour all the time and what advantage to the nation had accrued from this visit. Mr. Churchill replied:—"H.M.S. "Hussar" which is the yacht of the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, was sent by him to Villefranche for the purpose of taking me to Toulon to see the French Fleet. She visited no other ports and was used for no other purpose." No sooner had Mr. Churchill resumed his seat than Mr. Swift MacNeill sprang to his feet and convulsed the House by a most delightful supplementary question. "Was the right hon. gentleman aware that in 1903, when Lord Selborne was First Lord, two ships of war were placed at the disposal of Mr. Brodrick, not for public purposes but for the purposes of a honeymooning tour?" Viscount Wolmer would have been well advised to leave it at that but he must needs proceed to ask how many previous First Lords of the Admiralty have visited Monte Carlo in one of his Majesty's ships. Viscount Wolmer has only himself to thank for the nasty answer he received :—" The noble Lord," said Mr. Churchill, "makes a speciality of this kind of questions. I have already said, in answer to his question, that the vessel in question was sent to Villefranche Harbour and was used only for public purposes and no other purpose at all. As to what has happened in the past, I cannot give the information, but I have always understood that no one used Admiralty yachts for private as opposed to official purposes," so much for Lord Selborne. Admiralty yachts ought not to be used for private purposes at all and when First Lords of the Admiralty or any other Ministers for the matter of that, pay official visits, it would be more seemly if they were not accompanied by their womenfolk. There is too much laxity in such matters and things are now done by both parties that would not have been thought of twenty or thirty years ago.

THE BAR AND THE COLOUR-BAR.

More blackballing! This time it is not the Reform Club nor is the victim a Jew. The body which is responsible for the "pilling" alluded to is the Mess of the South-Eastern Circuit and the unfortunate sufferer a Parsi member of the Bar and of irreproachable character. For the sake of the uninitiated, it may be mentioned that exclusion from a Circuit Mess is rather more serious than failure to get into a Club, however important it may be; as in the former case it means that the rejected candidate is not allowed to earn his living on the circuit. Election to a circuit mess rests with the members, takes place at a meeting at one of the towns on the circuit during the Assizes, and is by ballot. In this particular instance the candidate was extremely well accredited : his proposer, seconder, and supporter being all leaders and each attending not only to vote for him but to speak on his behalf. As the affair is more or less of a public nature, I feel tempted to mention the names of the eminent gentlemen subjected to the rebuff, but for the present I refrain, merely remarking that all are held in high repute in the profession and that one is not only distinguished at the Bar but has made his mark in the House of Commons. After the voting, the proposer wishing doubtless to appeal from the company then assembled to the whole of the members of the circuit, asked for the appointment of a committee and this was agreed to. For many reasons it is to be hoped that an opportunity may be found for rectifying serious mistakes. If an Indian barrister may appear before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and what is more, an Indian lawyer may be a member of the most august legal tribunal in the British Empire, surely the enforcement of racial restrictions on circuit is a little absurd. From what I know of the members of the English Bar—and my acquaintance with them is pretty extensive—I have no hesitation in saying that the narrow-minded action of the comparatively small gathering on the South-Eastern Circuit will be repudiated by the profession as a whole.

OLLA PODRIDA

I was not aware that Lord Crewe has a dual personality, except of course the duality of a psychological character that I suppose we all possess ; but it must be so, because in the account which the *Times* gives of the memorial service for the late King of the Hellenes, I read that "the Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for India *were* represented by Mr. Charles Clay." The italics are mine.

The Jamshedi Naoroz festival is being celebrated to-night by a banquet a the Restaurant Frascati. The anniversary fell a week ago but obviously Good Friday was an impossible date for such a festivity.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.

The spirit of modesty and charm which distinguished the belles of the early Victorian era is abroad again to-day, but with a certain piquante, and very modern addition. Once again we see the quaint effects produced by wearing Paisley, or figured fabrics over skirts made of plain materials. It is not, of course, the old-fashioned Paisley straw that Madam de la Mode wears to-day, though in many cases, where the collar of a gown forms a deep point reaching to the waist at the back, a very distinct resemblance can be traced. Very quaint blouse-tunics or blouse-coats are "le dernies cri." These are made of beautiful materials, soft and supple, which seem to fall of themselves into the most graceful folds. One of the popular materials for these fascinating little coats, is brocade; and this is produced in a wide variety of materials, such as brocaded satin charmeuse, or silk brocaded crepon, in the most gorgeous designs and colourings displayed to great advantage by the plain simplicity of the skirts designed to accompany them.

Here is a very charming design of a tunic-blouse intended to be produced in brocade. When the material itself is so exquisite, it is best displayed in a very simple design. The sketch illustrates a corsage and tunic merely slightly draped, the tunic falling to a deep point at the back to give the fashionable silhouette. Many delightful colour schemes suggest theselves. The design would carry out exquisitely in royal blue a silver brocade, the narrow collar and cuff in dull-black satin. The waist-belt could be of satin, and when the bodice wraps over at one side, it should be secured by a large silver buckle. The plain skirt could be of royal blue satin charmeuse, or if a contrast is desired, it would be most charmingly effected by producing the skirt in silver grey, or ivory satin. The little hat should be carried out in the same brocade, lined black satin, the sole ornament being the large osprey at one side.

HOME RULE BY CONSENT.

EFFORTS FOR A HARMONIOUS SETTLEMENT.

In the course of a letter to the *Times* of March 22 Mr. William O'Brien writes :—

Events have made considerable strides on the road to a harmonious settlement in Ireland during the past week. The following replies to the Cork resolution, proposed by Lord Dunraven, seconded by myself, and supported by Mr. T. M. Healy, suggesting that it is the duty of the Government to take the inititive in inviting a conference representative of all nationalities and parties in the United Kingdom will I think, be read with interest :—

Pembroke Lodge, Edwardes Square, Kensington, March 5 1913.

DEAR SIR.—I have your letter of the 3rd inclosing copy of resolution passed at the meeting of the All-for-Ireland League, which will have my consideration.—Yours faithfully, A. BONAR Law.

The Hon. Secretaries, All-for-Ireland League, Cork.

Irish Office, Old Queen Street, S. W.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Chief Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 3td instant signed by you and the honorary secretaries of the All-for-Ireland League' enclosing copy of a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the branches of the League for the City Country of Cork held in the City Hall on Saturday, the 1st instant—Yours faithfully, E. P. LEFANU.

William McDonald, Esq.
South Street, Part Lane, W.

March 10 1913

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks your courtesy in forwarding me a copy of the resolution adopted at a delegate meeting of the branches of the All-for-Ireland League for the City and county of Cork on March 1.

I have read the resolution and the eloquent speeches made in its support with the greatest interest, and hope that the result of the meeting may be to strengthen public opinion in favour of a settlement of the Irish question by general consent—Yours faithfully, GREY,

Wm. McDonald, Esq. President, All-for-Ireland Legue.

The promise of the Leader of the Opposition to give the proposal his consideration is as much as could for the moment be hoped for from one in his high position. It is marked encouragement from the quarter without whose assent a conference there cannot be, Earl Grey, being freer from party trammels, makes no concealment at all of convictions as to which nobody is better authorised than he to be the spokesman for the oversea dominions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TANSA MAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the very important current discussion on the use of steel, or preferentially, cast-iron pipes for the duplication of the Tansa mains, the following extract from the "Ironmonger" of March 15, 1913, will be, I think, useful :—

"A leaking pipe line.—Some ten years ago a new water scheme was decided upon by the Port Elizabeth Municipality, and at the time it was agreed that it would be better to save £19,000 by laying steel instead of cast-iron water mains over the 25 miles area concerned. Now, however, it has been discovered that this steel piping is not wearing at all well; indeed, at several points it has rusted through. Some of the defective pipes have been replaced, but the trouble seems to be general over the entire course involved. The town engineer estimates the cost of replacing the steel mains by cast-iron piping will be not less than £200,000."

I think we have had sufficient data on which to proceed, and decide upon having cast-iron pipes. The greatest drawback and difficulty in doing so is that of the refusal on the part of Government to grant a sufficiently long-period loan for the great work. I think it has been made easy and obvious to see that the life of cast-iron pipes is about a hundred years. On this ground it should be desirable and even obviously necessary for the Government to grant a loan of 80 years or at any rate of not less than 60 years. The first next thing most necessary now to be done by the Corporation is to immediately represent the matters to the Government and ask for 70 or 80 years period for the intended loans. If that is sanctioned—and that is only fair to the ratepayers—the pipes should be cast-iron ones all over. By the long period of loans the high calculation of annual outlay—interest and sinking funds as made by the Commissioner—will be much reduced and be perhaps nearly the same as that for the steel pipes. It is true that repeated representations for adequately long period loans have been refused by Government on former occasions. But here are incontrovertible facts, as hard and unbending against arguments as cast-iron is durable against the ravages of time and water, and not so easy to be destroyed as the steel is. If the Municipal Commissioner or sixteen members of the Corporation should bring the matter before the Corporation immediately, the representation to Government could be made within the three or four days next following asking for a period of 70 or 80 years. Of course the matter does require to be persisted in strenuously by the Corporation, and I think better counsels will prevail with the Government. I doubt very much if Government will be pleased to think it right to be obdurate under the facts and circumstances. The good sense of Government may be relied upon in a matter of this kind—sufficiently long period loans are so obviously and convincingly necessary for a work so enduring, so great and so important.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE DORABJEE MISTRY

April 11.

CARS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The following letter has been written to the Royal Automobile Club in reference to their Electric Lamp Lighting Tests by the United Motor Industries, Limited :—

Sir,—I was very pleased indeed to see that the Club propose to hold tests for Electric Lighting Sets for Motor-Cars. It is high time that such a test should be carried out, but the suggested rules do not, in my opinion, go nearly far enough.

Firstly, It seems to me esssential that the output in watts at engine speeds of 200, 500, 1,000 and 1,500 and 2,000 revolutions should be measured and compared with the claims of the apparatus submitted for test.

Secondly, I think it is necessary that the width of the head-light beam should be measured at distances of 20, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 and 300 yards from the front of the car.

Thirdly, I also think a test should be taken to see the exact distance at which a dark clothed pedesttian can be plainly seen by the light of competing lamps.

I think that prior to the tests the competitor's actual claims as to what his apparatus will do, should be set out. It seems to me most important that the actual useful power of the Lighting Set should be tested in every possible way. One has to remember that the primary object of the Lighting Set is to show the Car Driver his way and to pick out dangers or obstacles for him.

On the other hand, I think it should be considered very carefully as to whether a 2,000-mile road test is really useful or necessary. It seems to me a much shorter road trial would give all data necessary for the road experience.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) S. F. EDGE.

March 26.

AGRA POISONING CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, April 11.

The Agra poisoning case was resumed to-day. The cross-examination of Nanda, the bearer, was continued by Mr. Wiggins. He said: "Madar Bux asked me for medicine, not Nur Bux. I did not tell him that milk was to be taken with medicine. I never spoke to Nur Bux in the bazar.

Kallan, kitmatgar, said he had met Nur Bux and Madar Bux, who said they were in need of a tonic medicine. He was given a yellowish medicine by Nanda.

Nur Bux's confession was read to him. He admitted having made it. He did not know how arsenic had got into his pocket. He had obtained the medicine from Nanda.

Mr. Ball in a long speech characterised the case as a joint conspiracy, of which the central figures were Nanda and the two accused.

Mr. Wiggins, for the defence, said their was no doubt Capt. and Mrs. Anderson'd food had been defiled, but he submitteg there was no evidence of an incriminatins nature against Madar Bux and Nur Bux.

Judgment was reserved.

MR. GOKHALE.

TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND NEXT WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 11.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who had gone to Lonavla for a change, returned here yesterday. While there, he had a return of the trouble he is subject to in his right ear, which somewhat interfered with the progress he had been making. He is, however, better now and sails for England with the other members of the Commission, on the 19th April, by the "Maloja".

ARRIVALS.

PER S.S. "MALOJA," APRIL 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Maloja with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Billings, Miss.
Birkley, Mr. H.
Carter, Mrs G. L. and infant
de Rozario, Miss.
Frederickson, Mr. W. W.
Graham, Lt. F. R. W.
Hope, Mr. H. G.
Halliday, Mr. M. A.
Humphery, Mrs. J.
Hawksley, Mr. C. W.
Moffatt, Miss. R.
North, Miss.
Newth, Dr. W. H. D.
Paull, Mr. E. H.
Smith, Miss.
Sonnemans, Miss L.
Tutwiler, Mrs. T.
Westward, Miss A. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Blunt, Mr.
Bamber, Mrs. C. and Miss.
Blount, Mr. N.
Conyngham, Capt. C. T.
Cumming, Mr. A. M. S.
Davis, Major N.
De Butts, Mrs.
Eteson, Mrs.
Fairweather, Mr. D. W.
Garrett, Miss M. E. A.
Gordon, Mrs.
Harwood, Mr. W. A.
Hodges, Mr. H. E.
Harvy, Mrs. T. H. and infant, Miss. and Nurse
Howell, Capt. N.
Howell, Capt. R. H.
Harrison, Dr. E. P.
Hogarth, Mr. T. J.
Kenchal, Mr. P.
Murray, Miss M.
Macpherson, Mr. A. G. H.
Miller, Mrs. W. H.
Menasche, Mr. G.
Maxwell, Major D. W.
Munn, Mr. L.
Rawlings, Mr. F. H.
Sharp, Mr. F. E.
Scott, Mr. A. B.
Stedman, Mr. G. C.
Thompson, Major E. G.
Westmacott, Mr. T. H.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Garrett, Miss M. E. A.
Macpherson, Mr. A. G. H.
Scott, Mr. A. B.
Westmacott, Mr. T. H.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bliss, Mr.
Lorimer, Capt. E.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Keenlyside, Mr. B. C. H.
Mackay, Mr. W.
Stead, Mr. I.

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Bliss, Mr.
Percival, Major C. V.
Lorimer, Capt. E.

PER S. S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM."

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of Birmingham" Commander W. J. Haughton which left Liverpool on the 22nd March with the following passengers is due to arrive here at about 5 p.m., on Sunday the 13th instant.

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Crotch, Mr
Crotch, Mr

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Barlee, Miss M
Chapman, Mr John A
Eves, Mr
Eves, Mrs inft and nurse
Fogerty, Mr C C
Gore, Mr A O, St G
Griffith, Mr D, Gwynne.
Longley, Mr C
Longley, Mrs Child and inft.
Palmer, Mr C C
Palmer, Mrs
Robieson, Mrs L and inft

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Casson, Miss
Collinson, Miss
Claxton, Mr P
Mangan, Mr W C
Mangan, Mr W S
Mangan, Mrs H M
Mangan, Miss W C
Mangan, Miss D G
Orem, Mr R E C
Pearse, Capt Godfrey
Richardson, Mr G C and inft
Swain, Mr J G
Swain, 2 Children and inft
Walkar, Mr E

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Bannerman, Mrs G C and inft

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Taaffe, Mr J V

DEPARTURES.

PER S.S. "MOLDAVIA" APRIL 12.

The P and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Moldavia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Algie, Mr. I. A.
Ambrose, Mr. H. W.
Anderson, Mr.
Anderson, Mr. E. O.
Atkinson-Willes, Mr. A.
Bapna, Mr. S. M.
Barr, Mrs. A. D. and child.
Bartley, Mr. F. D.
Berry, Mrs. A. E. and child.
Binning, Mr.
Birley, Miss E.
Birtwhistle, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Blaber, Mrs. E. and child.
Bolus, I. C. S., Mr. J.
Borade, Mr. P. B.
Boyd, Mrs. T. C.
Breslauer, Mr. W. A.
Brown, Mr. T. W.
Chalkley, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Chard, Mr. H. F.
Chisholm, Mr. W. T.
Churchill, Mr. C. H.
Clifford, Mr. W. B.
Clouston, Mr. D.
Corke, Mr. A. E.
Corke, Mr. and Mrs. E. A.
Corke, Mr. R. M.
Cowie, Mr.
Cunningham, Mr. H.
Curtis, The Hon'ble Mr. G.
Dallas, Col. James
Daniel, Mr.
Dawar, The Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinsha.
Davie, Mr. J. P.
de Burgh, R.I.M., Commander F.V
Dipchand, Mr. E, P.
Drake-Brockman, Mr C. B.,
Drake-Brockman, Mrs. C. B., two children and governess.
Drake-Breckman, Miss Dorothy.
Dube, Lt-Col. M.
Durand, Mr. E. H.
Eaton, Mr. G. H.
Elias, Mr. A.A.
Elias, Mr. S.
Faith, Mr. N. W.
Ferguson Mr. W. A
Fowler, M. R. St. L.
Praustadt, Mrs.
Praustads, Miss.
Garth, Mr. A. D.
Gerathy, Miss H.
Glen, The Hon'ble Mr. M. R.
Gordon, Mr. J. dela H.
Hamilton. Major R. E. A.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hampe, Mr. M.
Hannay, Mrs. A. L.
Harbord, Majer C. R.
Harbord. Mrs and infant.
Heathcote Mr. and Mrs L. H. M
Heaton I, C. L. The Hon'bleMr Justice J. F.
Heaton. Mrs.
Hendney Mr. W G.
Hill, Mr. K. N.
Hodgson, Captain M. K.
Hodgson, Mr. R. B.
Haward Mr. C A L.
Indore, H. H. the Maharajah Holkar of, and Suite.
Inverarity, Mr. J. D.
Jadhar, Mr. R. B.
Jadhar, Mr. V. B.
Jafar, Mrs. Tony.
Jasper-Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Kaye, Major C.
Keelan, Mrs. H. P.
Lambhate, Mr. R.
Lanc-Brown, Mr. H.
Lang, Mrs. Basil, child, two infant and nurse.
Lindesay, Major and Mrs. V. E. H. child and two infants.
Lindesay, Miss.
Liston, Mr. R. C. C.
Low, Lt-Col. and Mrs, R. H.
Low, Mrs. David.
Low, Mrs. H, V.
Lukis, K. C. S. I., F. R. C S., Surg-Genl. The Hon'ble Sir C. P.
Lukis, Lady.
MacNab, Mrs. C. L.
MacNeill, Mr.
Marks, Dr. (Miss) E.
Marne, Mrs.
McDonnell, Mr. F, P. W.
McKenzie, Mrs. G.
McQuistan, Mr. A.N
Meyer, K. C. I. E., Sir William.
Micholls. Mr. N. G.
Milborrow, Mr.
Mosse, Captain A.H.
Murray, Mr. Victor.
Mussendon, Major F. W.
Nicholson, G. C. B., Field Marshal, Lord.
Nicholson, Mrs. R. B. and child.
Ogden, Mr.
Orde Mr, J. B.
Osborne, Mr. J. H.
Osmaston, Mr. B. B.
Osmaston, Mrs.
O'Sullivan, Captain.
Paymaster, Captain B. B.
Percival, Mr. R.
Phillips, Dr. P. P.
Pilcher, Mrs. M. J.
Richardson Lt-Col. C. W. G.
Reeve, Mr. J T. W.
Ridsdale. Mr. and Mrs. C.
Russell Mr. C.
Shea, Captain A. J.
Shea, Miss.
Shifton, Mr. J. D.
Shifton, Mrs. J. D., two children, infant and nurse.
Shrimant Jijibhai Saheb Pawar.
Sinclair, Mr. H. D.
Sisson, Mr. Mrs. A. child, two iniants and nurse.
Smith, Mr. V. C.
Stevenson, Mrs.
Stevencon, The Hon'ble Mr. H. L.
Strangman, TheHon'ble Mr, T, J. and Mrs,
Talbot, Miss.
Taraporewala, Mr. V. F.
Thring, Lt-Col. and Mrs. R. H. D.
Tracey, Mr. R. L.
Traill, Mrs. E.
Tyler, Mr. W. B.
Uhl, Revd. J. L.
Villiers, Mr.
Vlasto, Mr. A. A,
Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. E. H.
Warden, Miss.
Webber, Mrs. S. D.
Whigham, Mr. G.
Wilcocks, Rev. J.O.F.
Willcocks, Mr. and Mrs.
Williams, Mr. J K
Williams, Rev J E H
Williams, D S O, Capt A F C
Wynter, Maj E P
Taporewala, Mr. V. F.

THE CANNANORE TRIAL.

WANT OF EVIDENCE AGAINST JAMADAR VEERASWAMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 11.

At a further sitting of the Court-Martial trial, twelve witnesses in all were examined in the case against the Indian officers of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, charged with receiving money illegally. All the evidence adduced by the prosecution so far only went to show that money had been asked for by the second and third accused but there was nothing so far to show that the Jamadar Veeraswamy had anything to do with it.

When the court reassembled yesterday, Jamadar Veeraswamy, the first accused, cited two witnesses, both old recruits, who stated that they did not see the three accused and the others counting money in the verandah of the recruits' block. The third accused called Capt. Coleridge as his witness, who said that on the occasion of the last recruits' muketry, so far as he was aware, there was no "Fateah" performed except that two garlands were procured for himself and Lieut. Stone. The value of these was about annas three. The Vakil of Jamadar Veeraswamy said there was no evidence that his client had induced any of the recruits to pay. Besides, it was clear from the evidence of the first prosecution witness, a commissioned native officer, that Jamadar Veeraswamy had nothing to do with the range practice.

On behalf of the third accused, Naik Abdul Azeem, the vakil, said that his client had, from the very beginning, admitted like an honest man that he had collected certain sums of money from his squad and had handed over the sum of about Rs. 60 to Mahomed Secunder. He had all along acted under the orders of his superior officers under the belief that the money was for the purpose of an entertainment, and if he had done wrong he had been the innocent dupe of his superiors.

The Court then closed to consider the finding which will be submitted to the Army Headquarters for information. The Court reassembles again on Saturday morning for the trial of Jamadar-Adjutant Abdul Rahiman.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for last 9 days ending 31st March 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the period	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for last 9 days ending 31st Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	2374400	22153263	24827663
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	57600	571908	629508
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	4500	40703	45203
Total...	2956·78	2436500	22808587 4	25502874
Earnings for crdg 9 days ending 31st Mar. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry ...	2791·68	2344944	21751711	24096555
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	55301	623507	679008
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	4489	44785	49274
Total...	2957·80	2404834	22120003	24824837
Increase or Decrease			+	
G.I.P.Ry	— 1·07	+ 29556	701552	+731108
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 2099	—51599	— 49500
B.-Kotah Ry ...	...	+ 11	— 4082	— 4071

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1913.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 23000	Rs. 330000	Rs. 7000	Rs 567000
Or per mile of Ry ...	126	180	4	310
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	0 257677	4552008	80396	7209174
Total for 13 weeks ..	280677	4882008	87396	7776174
Comparison Total for cor. week of previous year.	227604	4008	7630	679292
Per mile of Ry do Total to cor. date do...	125 2776835	242 5487453	4 102478	371 8366784

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 1,11,382
Do. to date ....Rs. 5,10,610

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The week just ended at the Excelsior has been a most successful one, crowds having turned out every night to see and hear the Cowen Company; but the week which begins from to-night promises to break all records. Certainly if the new programme comes up to expectations, there ought to be full houses every evening, and it does not look as if the audience will be disappointed. Chief on the new programme is the appearance of the Globe Trotters, who left behind them, on their previous visit, many happy memories, and who have been earning enthusiastic praise all over India. The company is a large one, and includes a variety of talent which should ensure that every patron gets exactly the thing that he or she wants and that of the very best. Many people in Bombay remember Miss Dora Derene, whose dancing caused quite a sensation on her last visit. Miss Derene is in the company, as is also Miss Isa Davis, who makes a speciality of impersonations of famous music hall "stars." Mr. Lee Montagu is, of course, an old friend, of whom it is not necessary to speak, and he is supported by Mr. Bert Dale, described as a sort of eastern edition of Fragson. These are only a few of the performers, but they are sufficient to indicate the quality of the entertainment which may be expected at the Excelsior this coming week.

In addition, there is a promising film programme, the principal picture, "The Black Chancellor," being described as a strong dramatic story of love and treachery in high circles. There is also the usual comic picture and the indispensible Pathe's Animated Gazette.

AMERICA-INDIA.

Variety is the keynote of the entertainment provided at this popular picture-palace. The dullness and monotony that are generally experienced where pictures by one and the same company of artistes are shown week in and week out, are here entirely removed by having a wide range of different makers to select from. This week's programme presents no less than seven items, including two star-dramas, three comics and one industrial. Those who wish to while away a dull hour in a pleasant manner will find the picture programme at the America-India Cinematograph really enjoyable one.

The first star film is entitled the "Adventures of Don Quixote," and is a beautiful rendering of the immortal story of the adventures of the famous knight of La Mancha as told by Cervantes in his celebrated work.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

The old Gaiety during the past week has had its seating accommodation taxed to its utmost capacity. Every night has the notice, "House Full," had to be put up. Sir Mark Anton is a marvellous man; his lightning changes in his Protean drama were greatly appreciated. Nat Clifford, the man with the funny face, was in great form. It only requires the orchestra to strike up his song and the whole house emits one great yell which delays Nat in getting to business. He is one of the most versatile and accomplished comedians that have visited Bombay for a long time.

To-night a complete change is being given. Sir Mark goes over to the Alcazar. Nat Clifford remains and has lots up his sleeve for to-night. One of them is a Coster's romance entitled "E 'Love's Er." His Waterloo song will bring the house down. Nat has some more of his eccentric dances to show us. We have seen him dance on his hands, feet, knees, back, and elbows. What next will this mass of india rubber be showing us? Melrose and Franklin have a new sketch for to-night, "A Dreamer." Another artiste enters the lists to-night, Miss Irene Beryl. She has a great reputation, having travelled all over the world with her companies. She is a dancer and serio-comic. There are also the Warleys, a clever comedy duo.

The star film for to-night is "The Adventures of Don Quixote," a film beautifully coloured and over 3,000 feet in length. The adventures of that valorous Spaniard, Don Quixote, and his friend, Squire Sancho, are well-known to a great many who have read the novel, and it should make an excellent cinematograph film, and prove even more exciting than that far-fetched sensational film we have seen so much of in the town, "Zigomar." There will be no 10 o'clock performance to-night. The management are taking the whole show, artistes and pictures over to the "Alcazar," near Maidania every Saturday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at 10 o'clock. On other nights the Cinema de Luxe will give as usual two performances nightly.

THE ALCAZAR.

The famous magician, Alvaro, concluded his engagement last evening. During the past week he drew record houses for this hall. His many mystifyng illusions and sleight-of-hand tricks have been greatly appreciated by the several audiences. To-night a most colossal bill is being presented. Sir Mark Anton, from the Cinema de Luxe, is putting on his great musical burlesque Protean drama in a revised form, "Caught Red-Handed." Special scenery has been made, and a gauze curtain to enable the audience to see exactly how he manages to change his costumes with such lightning speed. This should satisfy the incredulous, as a great many people are under the impression that he has several assistants to personate the various characters in the drama. Sir Mark Anton will give is impersonation of his Cosmopolitan Concert Review. This will be his last week. Two other artistes well-known to Bombay-ites, take the boards to-night, namely, Miss Belle Brocade, a vivacious soubrette, who has several of her noted chorus songs to give us, whilst Mr. Forshaw Kershaw will be remembered as having been with Cowen's Company. His humour at the piano was the talk of the city. He is down for two or three numbers and is billed as a society entertainer.

The pictures are all of them up to the high standard of this hall. At the 10 o'clock performance to-night and Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, there is to be a double attraction. In conjunction with the above programme, the whole show, artistes and pictures, from the Cinema de Luxe, will be given.

LOSSIES don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Ambry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Weekly Express Trains.

FROM VICTORIA TERMINUS.

I.—BOMBAY TO DELHI, THE PUNJAB AND UNITED PROVINCES.
II.—BOMBAY TO MADRAS. III.—BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

Passengers leave Bombay a few Hours after Landing.

1. About four hours after the P. & O. Mail Steamer with the Weekly Overland Mail has been Signalled, three Express Trains start from Victoria Terminus—one for the Punjab and United Provinces, one for Madras, and the third to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore.

2. The Calcutta, the Punjab, and the Madras Expresses have accommodation for 32 First Class Passengers. Limited accommodation is also provided for servants in each of the above trains.

3. The time occupied from Bombay is about—

To Calcutta.	To Agra.	To Delhi.	To Ambala.	To Lucknow.	To Madras.
42 hours, **32** minutes.	**24** hours, **50** minutes.	**27** hours, **45** minutes.	**31** hours, **37** minutes.	**26** hours, **30** minutes.	**31** hours, **55** minutes.

4. Tickets for First Class Passengers are issued by the P. & O. Company at their London Offices, and the following are the fares to principal Stations.

5. Reserved accommodation is only granted when train room permits. Four fares are required for a reserved compartment by these Expresses.

A reduction of 10 per cent. is granted to parties of four holding tickets and travelling together in one compartment to the same station on the direct route between Bombay and Calcutta by the Calcutta Express.

6. Children between three and twelve are charged full fares.

7. Meals are served in Restaurant Cars attached to these trains.

8. When full complement of passengers have not been booked in London for each of the three trains, Passengers may book and obtain coupons for tickets on payment from the Purser on board the Steamer between Aden and Bombay up to the limit given for each train. Information on this point is obtainable from the Purser of the Ship. Servants and luggage are booked at the Pier Booking Office on landing. A Coupon issued at the P. & O. Office in London or on Board must be exchanged at the Pier Booking Office for a ticket.

9. The P. & O. Company will land all Passengers who hold coupons for tickets to travel by any of the three Express Trains in a special launch together with their luggage, which should be ready on deck before the Mail Steamer comes to anchor. Arrangements have also been made with the Customs for the baggage to be passed with the least delay possible. An Official from the G. I. P. Railway will board the Steamer on arrival to help and advise Passengers. Tickets issued for the Express Trains will only be available by those trains.

10. Ladies will be accommodated in Ladies' compartments.

11. The exact departure time of each of the Express Trains is posted at the Pier Booking Office and at Victoria Terminus.

12. Passengers who desire to make a short stay in Bombay, may leave by any of the usual Mail Trains. Timings of which are as below—

EXPRESS TRAINS.

PUNJAB EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Agra Cantt.	23 42	61 9	8 4
Ambala Cantt.	32 58	81 7	10 11
Ambala City	...	81 15	10 11
Amritsar	37 9	92 5	12 3
Barkhera	14 53	40 2	7 11
Bhilsa	16 43	44 1	8 11
Bhopal	15 47	41 15	8 2
Bina	18 8	47 5	9 8
Cawnpore (*a*)	24 45	61 13	13 2
Chandigarh (*b*)	...	87 1	11 8
Delhi	28 14	66 4	8 12
Ghaziabad...	29 1	67 8	8 15
Gwalior	22 36	57 1	9 15
Hoshangabad	13 55	39 2	7 7
Itarsi	13 14	38 6	7 4
Jhansi	20 49	53 4	11 0
Jullunder Cantt.	35 44	87 7	11 9
Jullunder City	35 58	87 12	11 10
Kalka (*b*)	...	88 15	11 12
Lahore	38 18	94 2	12 4
Lahore Cantt. East ...	37 57	94 6	12 4
Lalitpur	19 17	49 12	10 2
Lucknow (*a*)	26 10	66 1	13 11
Ludhiana	34 48	84 7	11 3
Meerut Cantt.	29 51	70 6	9 4
Muttra Junc.	25 52	57 13	7 9
Muzaffarnagar	30 37	73 6	9 10
Phillour	35 10	85 3	11 5
Rajpura	33 29	83 1	10 14
Saharanpur...	31 28	76 12	10 1

MADRAS EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Arkonam	23 9	65 11	10 15 3
Cuddapah	19 32	54 13	9 6 6
Dhond	5 24	15 11	2 10 0
Guntakal	15 31	44 2	7 14 9
Madras	24 38	68 6	11 8 3
Renigunta	21 59	62 2	10 6 9
Sholapur...	8 23	26 9	4 7 0

CALCUTTA EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Allahabad §	24 34	69 4	12 4
Arrah	28 29	83 4	13 15
Asansol	34 32	94 13	15 6
Bankipore	29 21	85 2	14 2
Bhusaval	8 1	25 14	4 5
Burdwan	35 59	98 15	15 14
Burhanpur	8 53	28 12	4 14
Buxar	27 21	80 9	13 9
Calcutta (Howrah) ...	37 46	99 1½	16 6½
Chalisgaon	6 11	19 2	3 3
Chandernagore	36 49	99 1	16 4
Dinapore	29 5	84 12	14 2
Gadarvada	15 39	42 14	8 6
Harda	11 52	35 7	6 8
Igatpuri	2 57	8 0	1 5
Itarsi	13 1	38 6	7 4
Jhajha	31 51	92 0	15 0
Jubbulpore	18 20	47 14	9 10
Kalyan	0 54	3 3	0 9
Kasara	2 12	7 1	1 3
Katni	19 49	53 4	10 6
Khandwa	10 2	31 7	5 8
Madhupur	33 13	94 13	15 6
Manikpur	22 30	63 9	11 10
Manmad	4 56	15 3	2 9
Mirzapur	25 3	73 11	12 12
Moghal Sarai...	25 58	76 15	13 2
Mokameh	30 33	88 10	14 9
Naini	...	68 14	12 4
Narsinghpur	16 32	44 10	8 13
Nasik	3 47	11 0	1 13
Pipariya	14 42	40 15	7 14
Raneegunge	34 52	95 8	15 7
Serampore	37 27	99 1	16 5
Sitarampur	...	94 8	15 5
Sohagpur	14 14	40 4	7 12
Sutna	21 12	58 15	11 2

(*a*) Change at Jhansi into the Jhansi-Lucknow Postal Express.

(*b*) Change at Delhi or Ambala.

§ Change at Chheoki.

DAILY MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

POONA MAILS.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, POONA, MAHABLESHWAR AND BELGAUM.

From Bombay Read downwards. Morning Express.	From Bombay Read downwards. Afternoon Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Morning Mail.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Afternoon Express.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8 0	14 45	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	11 10	19 35	...	...
9 16	15 48	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	10 10	18 24	3 3	1 10
10 11	16 41	,, Karjat ... ... ,,	9 22	17 31	5 13	2 15
11 13	17 39	,, Khandala... ... ,,	8 26	16 38	7 5	3 11
11 26	17 55	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	8 15	16 27	7 8	3 12
12 22	18 52	,, Kirkee ... ... ,,	7 11	15 25	10 14	5 7
12 30	19 0	Ar. Poona ... ... ,,	7 0	15 15		
Mixed.		(Change for Metre-gauge.)			11 3	5 9
14 5	19 35	Dp. Poona ... ... Ar.	6 15	...		
20 30	23 50	Ar. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Dp.	2 35	...	17 11	8 13
20 40	23 58	Dp. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Ar.	2 29	...		
6 20	4 41	Dp. Miraj ... ... Dp.	21 53	...	26 3	13 1
13 5	9 30	,, Belgaum ... ... ,,	17 40	...	34 3	17 1
19 55	14 24	,, Dharwar ... ... ,,	13 32	...	40 11	20 5
20 40	14 57	Ar. Hubli ... ... ,,	12 50	...	41 7	20 11

MADRAS MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	6 0	...	...
23 10	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	3 43	3 3	1 10
1 33	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	1 9	7 8	3 12
2 55	,, Poona ... ... ,,	23 8	11 3	5 9
4 35	,, Dhond ... ... ,,	21 7	15 11	7 13
8 56	,, Hotgi ... ... ,,	16 10	27 6	13 11
12 17	Ar. Wadi ... ... ,,	12 51	32 14	16 7
	(For Secunderabad.)			
13 0	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 15	32 14	16 7
17 51	,, Hyderabad ... Dp.	7 48	43 11	20 1
18 10	Ar. Secunderabad ... ,,	7 20	44 4	20 4
12 58	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 27	32 14	16 7
15 40	,, Raichur ... ... Dp.	10 22	37 1	18 9
18 20	Ar. Guntakal... ... ,,	7 35	44 2	22 1
	(For Bangalore.)			
	(Change for Metre-gauge M. & S. M. Ry.)			
19 0	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	5 55	44 2	22 1
22 57	,, Dharmavaram ... Dp.	1 52	50 1	25 0
7 45	,, Bangalore City ... ,,	18 45	56 9	28 3
13 25	Ar. Mysore ... ... ,,	11 40	63 8	31 11
18 45	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	7 20	44 2	22 1
23 7	,, Cuddapah ... Dp.	2 53	54 13	27 7
2 40	,, Renigunta ... ,,	0 2	62 2	31 1
4 20	,, Arkonam ... ,,	22 31	65 11	32 14
5 55	Ar. Madras ... ... ,,	21 15	68 6	34 4
	(For Bangalore.)			
9 53	Dp. Arkonnam ... Ar.	16 18	65 11	32 14
14 20	,, Jalarpet ... ... Dp.	11 50	71 4	35 11
18 30	Ar. Bangalore City ... ,,	7 40	76 11	38 6

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* NAGPUR.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
14 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	8 45	...	...
14 8	,, Byculla ... ... Dp.	8 28	0 5	0 2½
18 18	,, Devlali ... ... ,,	4 33	10 10	5 5
18 39	,, Nasik ... ... ,,	4 10	11 0	5 8
19 57	Ar. Manmad ... ,,	2 54	15 3	7 10
20 10	Dp. Manmad ... Ar.	2 34	...	...
20 38	Dp. Manmad ... ... Ar.	23 35	...	...
1 7	Ar. Ahmednagar ... Dp.	19 55	24 2	12 1
23 28	Dp. Bhusaval ... ... Dp.	23 21	25 14	12 15
1 32	,, Shegaon ... ... ,,	21 21	30 10	15 5
4 23	,, Badnera ... ... ,,	18 50	35 3	17 10
6 41	,, Wardha ... ... ,,	16 39	38 14	19 7
8 30	Ar. Nagpur ... ,,	14 55	...	...
9 0	Dp. Nagpur ... Ar.	14 29	41 14	20 15
13 31	,, Dongargarh ... Dp.	10 7	53 13	26 4
17 32	,, Bilaspur ... ... ,,	6 2	66 0	31 11
21 28	,, Jharsuguda ... ... ,,	2 12	75 3	36 1
1 45	,, Chakardhapore ... ... ,,	22 11	83 1	40 0
...	,, Sini ... ... ,,	...	84 7	40 11
5 15	,, Karagpur ... ... ,,	18 35	90 11	43 13
7 10	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	16 36	91 1½	45 9½

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* JUBBULPORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a	Rs. a.
21 0	Dp. Bombay ... Ar.	13 20	...	...
1 34	,, Nasik ... Dp.	9 2	11 0	5 8
3 12	,, Manmad ... ... ,,	7 45	15 3	7 10
6 22	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	4 32	25 14	12 15
8 35	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	2 18	31 7	15 12
11 54	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	23 17	33 6	19 3
16 45	Ar. Jubbulpore ... Ar.	18 35	...	...
17 5	Dp. Jubbulpore ... Dp.	18 15	47 14	23 15
18 51	,, Katni ... Dp.	16 50	53 4	26 10
21 49	,, Manikpur... ... ,,	13 59	63 9	31 12
23 24	,, Chheoki (*a*) ... ,,	12 26	...	...
23A50	,, Allahabad... ... ,,	11 45	69 4	34 10
1 31	Ar. Moghal Sarai ... ,,	10 16	76 15	38 8
1 54	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 38	76 15	38 8
3 32	,, Buxar ... Dp.	8 7	80 9	40 5
5 32	,, Dinapore ... ... ,,	6 19	84 12	42 6
5 59	,, Bankipore ... ,,	0	85 2	42 9
8 5	,, Mokameh... ... ,,	4 33	88 10	44 5
1 51	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 44	...	...
5 45	,, Gyá ... Dp.	6 14	84 13	42 7
9 22	,, Gomoh ... ... ,,	2 43	91 7	45 12
11 10	,, Sitarampur ... ,,	0 54	94 8	47 4
11 35	,, Asansol ... ... ,,	0 39	94 13	47 7
13 36	,, Burdwan ... ... ,,	22 53	98 15	49 8
15 32	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	21 11	99 1½	49 9½

(*a*) Change at Chheoki for Allahabad.

A. Arrival.

PUNJAB MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, LUCKNOW, AGRA, DELHI, SAHARANPUR, LAHORE, R'PINDI AND PESHAWAR.

From Bombay Read downwards. Punjab Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards. Punjab Mail.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
19 15	Dp. Bombay (*c*) (*b*) ... Ar.	12 35	...	...
0 49	,, Manmad ... ... Dp.	6 46	15 3	7 10
3 53	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	3 28	25 14	12 15
5 56	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	1 33	31 7	15 12
8 50	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	22 49	38 6	19 3
10 36	,, Bhopal ... ... ,,	21 2	41 15	21 0
13 5	,, Bina ... ... ,,	18 35	47 5	23 11
15 14	Ar. Jhansi ... ... ,,	15 58	53 4	26 10
16 15	Dp. Jhansi ... ... Ar.	15 5	53 4	26 10
18 15	,, Orai ... ... Dp.	13 11	57 11	28 14
20 30	,, Cawnpore... ... ,,	11 8	61 13	30 15
21 45	Ar. Lucknow ... ... ,,	9 45	66 1	33 1
15 43	Dp. Jhansi (*c*) ... ... Ar.	15 33	53 4	26 10
17 35	,, Gwalior ... ... Dp.	13 43	57 1	28 9
20 5	,, Agra Cantt. ... ,,		61 9	30 13
20 57	,, Muttra ... ... ,,	10 15	57 13	28 15
23 0	Ar. Delhi Main ... ,,	8 0	66 4	33 3
23 35	Dp. Delhi ... Ar.	7 32	...	...
1 43	,, Meerut Cant. ... Dp.	5 51	70 6	35 4
4 24	Ar. Saharanpur ... ,,	3 22	70 12	38 7
10 25	,, Dehra Dun ... ,,	21 15	85 14	43 0
23 25	Dp. D. H. K. Delhi ... Ar.	7 28	66 4	33 3
2 52	Ar. D. H. K. Umballa Cant. Dp.	3 55	77 13	38 15
3 17	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	3 27	77 13	38 15
5 30	,, Ludhiana ... ... Dp.	1 23	84 8	42 4
8 27	,, Amritsar ... ... ,,	22 34	92 6	46 3
11 50	,, Lahore ... ... ,,	21 35	94 2	47 2
18 51	,, Rawalpindi ... ... ,,	11 44	106 4	53 4
23 18	Ar. Peshawar Cantt.... ,,	6 54	113 0	56 10
3 55	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	2 51	77 13	38 15
6 15	,, Kalka ... ... Dp.	1 0	85 5	42 11
12 42	Ar. Simla ... ... ,,	18 0	103 5	52 11

Bombay, Victoria Terminus, 1st March 1913.

For further particulars see G. I. P. Guide and Illustrated Pamphlets distributed on Board.

(*a*) Through Carriage to Lucknow.
(*b*) Through Carriage to Kalka (for Simla).
(*c*) Through Carriage to Dehra Dun from Jhansi.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

TEXT OF COL. YATE'S IMPORTANT SPEECH.

In the House of Commons on March 25, Col. Yate delivered an important speech dealing with British interests in Southern Persia, the full text of which is as follows:—

"The point I wish to raise to-day is the question of the insecurity of life and property of British subjects in Southern Persia, and I ask the Secretary of State what the Government is going to do to protect them. We have seen for a considirable time our Consuls attacked and our officers murdered, and not one arrest has been made. We have seen our British and Indian merchants robbed time after time and practically ruined, and there must now be claims for some hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of property carried off and no redress has been given, and not a penny has yet been paid in compensation. We see the telegraph line constantly destroyed, the insulators shot at and broken, miles of wire and posts carried off, the British and Persian officials engaged in the protection of the line robbed and beaten, and the line interrupted day after day. I would like to emphasise the importance of this telegraph line. It is the Indo-European telegraph line managed by the Government of India, and it is the main communication between England and India. Therefore we are specially responsible of the maintenance of that line and for the keeping of communication intact between East and West. That is why the question is so important at the present day. I have here a list of the outrages committed last year against British subjects in Southern Persia, and I very much doubt whether hon. members are aware of the extent and seriousness of these outrages. I will mention a few of them which were published in the "Financier" of Dec. 21 last :—"(1) Near Kazerun, Mr. Consul Smart wounded and six sowars killed and eleven wounded. (2) Contingent of 39th C. I. Horse attacked south of Dehbeed when "en route" from Shiraz to Ispahan. An officer and some sowars were said to have been wounded. (3) Mr. Fenn, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, 'en route' from Teheran to Yazd, on duty, stripped of everything and badly mauled. (4) Mr. Vice-Consul Moir robbed of every thing and badly used. (5) Mr. Brookes, travelling with Mr. Moir, met with the same treatment. (6) Col. Williams, robbed of everything and badly used. (7) Mr. Donald Carr, carried off into the mountains, kept without food, stripped practically of every thing and knocked about. (8) Mr. Lemon, Inspector of Indo-European Telegraphs, literally stripped of everything and left naked in the desert (all his camp equipment, the property of the Indian Government, was carried off with the transport animals). (9) Mr. Assistant Superintendent Meriten, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, carried off prisoner, bag and baggage, and robbed of everything and badly used. (10) Lieut. Bulloch, shot at and wounded and robbed of everything. (11) Capt. Eckford, killed near Shiraz, and some sowars wounded. This incident is said to be of a serious nature." The report goes on "Immense damage is constantly being done to the telegraph lines—insulators in thousands are destroyed, and in many cases poles are smashed and the wire carried away. Scarcely a day passes on which communication is not interrupted—in some cases the interruption lasts for days owing to the presence of bands of marauding savage tribesmen along the line of route. Times out of count the line riders have been literally stripped of everything their horses and tools taken, and themselves kept prisoners for days and ill-treated. The telephone stations have been frequently raided. I only mention these cases because I wish the House to know the terrible state of insecurity and destruction of British property which is going on there. In Northern Persia order is kept by means of some 13,000 Russian troops, but what have we done in the South? We have sent one regiment of some 400 men of an unfortunate Indian cavalry regiment to Shiraz. These men are shut up in Shiraz, prisoners in the caravanserai they are quartered in. A Persian caravanserai is a large quadrangular building, as a rule, with stables all round inside the walls. The officers going in and out have all been shot at. The men are not allowed to retaliate, and we have here an example of absolute importance on the part of the British Government, while the spirit of the Indian soldier is being absolutely destroyed. Do you think the Russians or any other Power would allow their soldiers to be thus insulted with impunity? Would they permit this exhibition of Russian soldiers compelled to sit still and be shot at with impunity in their quarters and not permitted to avenge the insult? Is that the way to maintain the honour and prestige insult? Is that the way to maintain the honour and prestige of the Indian Army, an army which is second to none in in the world? Persia herself is absolutely powerless to alter things. We all wish to maintain the power and the independence of Persia, and I say deliberately that it is only England and Russia who are at present doing it. If England and Russia were not in Persia, Persia would be eaten up to-morrow by Afghanistan on the east and by Turkey on the west, and Persia, as an independent power, would absolutely cease to exist. Persia has absolutely no army and no power of defence either against Afghanistan on the east, Turkey on the west, the Turkomans on the north, or the Arabs in the south. England and Russia are at present the only defence of Persia, and were that defence withdrawn, every one of these four would advance and Persia would be done for. I remember years ago sitting by the camp fire one night on the Afghan side of the border and the Afghans detailing to me some acts of arrogance on the part of the Persian border officials. No official can be more arrogant than the Peisian, as all who know him can say, so long as his own skin is not in danger, and no one can be more craven when it is. The Afghan said 'If it were not for you and the Russians we would take the whole place to-morrow.' And they could do it, too. In fact, as we all know, Urumia, in Western Persia, would be in the possession of Turkey to-day had it not been for the Russian troops, and for anyone to talk of Persia being able to maintain her independence without help is to talk absolute nonsense. I noticed in yesterday's papers a long telegram from India reporting a resolution passed by the All-Indian Moslem League at their conference at Lucknow. I have the resolution here and I will read the last sentence or two to the House 'The League, in view of the unsettled condition of Persia and the intensity of Moslem feeling in India caused by the atrocities committed by Russian troops, urges upon the British Government the immediate necessity of using its good offices to persuade Russia to evacuate Northern Persia and to leave the Persians to work out their own salvation without foreign intervention.' I hope that All-Indian Molem League men will look at things in Persia from the point of view of practical statemen All my sympathies are with the Indian Mahomedans, but we must remember in the first place that it is the very unsettled condition of Persia which they talk about which has brought Russian troops into Persia, and that if they were withdrawn there is nothing to put in their place, and the immediate consequence would be that Northern Persia would also relapse into the same state of anarchy as there is now in Southern Persia. The result would be the practical break-up of the Persian kingdom. I say to the members of the All-Indian Moslem League that if they could visit Persia themselves they would realise the facts of the situation and not pass resolutions such as this. I would ask those Indian Mahomedans to refer to that letter from Indian Musulman to the Indian "Pioneer" in June last describing the way in which Indian Mahomedans are treated by their Persian co-religionists. He began his letter: "I am an Indian Mussulman "and he goes on to describe how he had been up to Shiraz on business and how on his way back he was robbed of everything he possessed and threatened with death. He said: "I was robbed because I was an Indian, and though I repeated the Fathiha and the Kalima, and showed I was a good Mussulman, yet they said I was an enemy, and a subject of the enemy, and took all I possessed. When I said I was a British subject, and threatened them that I would appeal to the Consul Sahib, they laughed in my beard and said that the British did not dare to anything to protect either the lives or the property of their subjects. The day I arrived in Bushire there arrived from Shiraz three Pathans and another Indian Mussulman, who had also been robbed at another place of every anna they possessed. He described very fully what he had gone through, and for the All-Indian Mahomedan League who want to preserve the kingdom of Persia just as we do, to suppose that the Persians under the present circumstances can work out their own salvation, as they say in their resolution, without foreign help and support is to imagine an absolute impossibility. Let them put themselves in the place of the that letter and they will see what is to be an Indian Mahomedan in Persia. We have had an excellent example lately of what Persia really is in a series of brilliant letters contributed to the "Times" by their Teheran correspondent, who has given us the latest and most trustworthy account that we have yet had. I think the personality of that writer ought to be a testimony to the trustworthiness of the account he has given us. He commenced in the early days of the Persian Revolution as an advocate of the so-called Nationalist Party, and he has gone through the mill from the beginning to the end, and is entitled to speak with a knowledge that few possess. I would ask hon. members to look at his letter published in the "Times" of March 7, little more than a month ago, and read his description of the Persian aristocracy and the Persian officials. I will only quote five lines: "Intrigue was their only art and lying their most cultivated talent. Their sole inspiring motive was greed, and embezzlement from a stricken treasury was their principal pursuit." He goes on to describe the peasantry; and, talking of the warriors of Persia, he says: "I am inclined to think that the tribesmen is an overrated warrior whose prowess lies in terrorising helpless villagers. I think that is a very good description of the people. This correspondent has shown us that the Persian Government and the Persian officials are utterly corrupt and untrustworthy, and he has shown us that there is no spirit of nationality or patriotism in the country, and that the so-called warriors are mere robbers, with no stomach for a real fight.

Mr. Dillon indicated dissent.

Col. Yate: There is a religious fanaticism which is not to be confused with patriotism. I cannot understand the hon. member reading those letters in any other manner. "Persia," as I read in an excellent article by Mr. Stanton, an ex-telegraph officer in Persia, in the Financier of March 20, "is being killed by sentiment—the sentiment which forbids interference with the internal affairs of another nation in difficulties." If Persia is to be saved, there must be interference. Persia, in the first place, requires a strong and reliable financial administration. This cannot be secured under Persian Administration and the present temporary arrangements appear to me to be very unsatisfactory. England and Russia are the two Powers who are advancing money to Persia, and they are the two Powers concerned in seeing that money so advaneed by them is rightly administered. India shares equally with England in advancing this money, and I can think of no better arrangement than that Russian, English, and Indian representatives should form a financial board for the financial administration of Persia. As to Southern Persia, in the correspondence connected with the Russian Convention of 1907, mention was made of the special interest possessed by Great Britain in the Persian Gulf, and it especially takes note of the fact that the Russian Government had explicitly acknowledged these interests. These interests are there defined as the preservation of the "status quo" in the Persian Gulf and the maintenance of British trade. British trade can only be maintained by securing the safety of the trade routes in the interior, and British interests may be said to rest on the security of the Gulf ports and the trade routes leading up from these ports to the commercial marts, such as Shiraz, Ispahan, Yezd, and other centres of trade in Southern Persia. The whole of our special interests in the Gulf depend on these trade routes, and those trade routes are now closed to us. Not only is the caravan mercantile traffic held up, but the unfortunate Britishers shut up in Shiraz are unable to get down to the ports or to leave the country, and the Secretary of State informed us only the other day that it is proposed to withdraw the Indian cavalry now at Shiraz, and by this means to provide an escort down to the coast for the British subjects now in Shiraz who desire to get away. A telegram from Teheran, in yesterday's paper, states that the Indian cavalry are to leave Shiraz on April 6. If their place has been taken by the newly formed Swedish gendarmerie, well and good: but we have no news yet as to how those gendarmerie have progressed on their march south from Teheran. No one more than myself congratulates the Swedish officers on what they have done. They have worked manfully against all odds and have shown what real good stuff they are made of. I do them all honour and I hope they may succeed. The Secretary of State has determined to give them a final trial. Be it so. But if the experiment fails, if this final trial fails, we shall be faced with greater difficulties than ever. I do not know whether the Secretary of State has had his attention called to the letter written from Shiraz by the correspondent of the Indian "Pioneer." He is a man on the spot. By the last mail there is a letter of Feb. 8, calling special attention to the failure of the Swedish gendarmerie and to the necessity of having British officers, who have had experience of raising levies on the Indian frontiers to undertake this work of guarding the trade routes. That is what I have advocated all through. We are withdrawing our troops and trusting to the Swedish gendarmerie. Failing that gendarmerie the only plan I can see is to lend to Persia a sufficient number of British and Indian shomedan officers and non-commissioned officers to enable the Persian Government to raise a Persian force of at least 8,000 levies to guard those trade routes and to maintain the security of the country. I have already worked out and sent to the Secretary of State a sokeme for the raising of such a force, and with a picked body of British officers and a good complement of Indian Mahomedan officers and non-commissioned officers to train stiffen, and discipline the force, I see no reason why it should not be possible to turn the Persians into good soldiers just as we have turned the Egyptians into good soldiers. The Persians are an unpromising material, I acknowledge, as the experience of the Swedish officers has already shown. The only time the gendarmerie went out they were ignominiously beaten back and lost everything they had, and we have the fact staring us in the face at the present moment, that the fresh supply of arms waiting for them at Bushire cannot be taken upcountry for fear of being captured by the tribes on the road. The gendarmerie, therefore, are on their final trial. If they do not succeed I trust that the Secretary of State will see that to sit still and do nothing will inevitably lead to trouble and that he will be prepared to take up the scheme for Persian levies that I have suggested, without the least delay. If the Swedish gendarmerie fail, the only alternative I can see is to raise those Persian levies under British officers. If they fail to get up the arms from Bushire, or fail to maintain the trade routes and to secure order, I hope the Secretary of State will take some practical steps to put British officers in charge.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S STATEMENT.

On the order for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill, Col. Yate said he wished to raise the question of the insecurity of the lives and property of British subjects in Southern Persia, and to ask the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what action he was going to take to afford protection. For a considerable time our consuls had been attacked and our officers robbed in Persia, and not an arrest had been made. Indian merchants there had had their goods stolen and been practically ruined; and the telegraph lines had been constantly destroyed. In Northern Persia order was kept by Russian troops, 13,000, he believed, in number. All that we had done in the south was to send one regiment of Central India Horse, 400 men, to Shiraz, where they were shut up and practically prisoners. Would Russia or any other Power allow its troops to sit still and be shot at and insulted in that manner? Surely that was not the way to maintain the honour and prestige of the Indian Army? (Opposition cheers.) Persia herself was absolutely powerless to alter this state of affairs, and were Russia and England not in Persia the country would be easten up by its neighbours and cease to exist as an independent Power. The first thing needed by Persia was a strong and reliable financial administration, and she could not have that without outside assistance. He had the greatest admiration for the work of the Swedish gendarmerie, but if they failed the only plan was to lend a sufficient number of British-Indian officers to enable the Persian Government to raise 5,000 levies to guard the trade routes.

Sir E. Grey, in the course of a long statement on foreign affairs, said :—Now let me turn to the question of Persia, which is one of great importance. I wish I had a more satisfactory statement to make. With regard to the regiment at Shiraz, I think its position has been so difficult that the time has come to give it relief by allowing it to withdraw. Moreover, I see no object in keeping it at Shiraz in present circumstances. If we are to keep a force in Southern Persia at all, it ought to be much larger to be really efficient. The regiment at Shiraz is about 200 strong. It will leave early next month. Of course, there has been great damage to trade in consequence of the disturbed state of Southern Persia; but, according to the Customs returns trade has really been much greater than one could have considered possible. As for Northern Persia it would be erroneous to suppose that the 16,000 Russian troops have kept order in that territory. They have kept open two roads, but the others, I believe, are as disturbed as those in the south. It has been open to us to say that we ourselves must take in hand the preservation of order on the southern roads, and must do so in the interests of our trade; but I do not think that the Russian precedent in the north is a good one for us to follow in the south. If you are to do any real good in Southern Persia you will find it a very large undertaking leading, to undesirable responsibilities, however small it may appear at the beginning. This is why, in spite of all the provocation we have met, we have not made ourselves liable for a policy which might be the beginning of an occupation of Southern Persia and the partition of the whole country. We do not contemplate that policy. (Hear, hear.) The present evils are far less than the unknown, illimitable consequences of sending a large British force to Southern Persia. So we shall pursue, as long as there is the least prospect of its success, the policy we are pursuing at present. As far as personnel is concerned, there is in Persia the best Government it is possible to obtain. We wish to assist that Government with a small advance, sufficient to enable it to make progress in the restoration of order, to improve its prospects, and to give it a chance of raising a much larger loan. We propose to advance £200,000, and the Russian Government will do the same. If the financiers are approached in connection with a larger loan for Persia they will probably want to make their own conditions as to the purposes to which the money is to be applied, and, I think, they ought to be supported, if the observance of such conditions will induce them to make the loan. In addition, we ourselves wish to advance to the Persian Government £100,000. to strengthen the gendarmerie and protect the trade routes in the south. It will be administered by distinguished British officers in close consultation with the British representatives. The Swedish officers of the gendarmerie have shown great courage, persistence and patience, and have made great progress with that force, and we support them in order to show that they have the good will of the British Government in their task. If all these proposals fail, we shall consider what must be done. But I think it is premature to come to any decision, and still more to announce one. We wish to give that policy a chance of success, and we do not improve that chance by announcing that we have already something in reserve. We want to give it the best chance we can, and, until it fails, I do not think we ought to come to any decision as to what is to be done. If the situation becomes worse in Persia, no doubt it will become a matter of anxious consideration as to what can or must be done, but at present our object is to preserve the separate existence of Persia, to preserve it through the Persian Government, to do all we can for the Government in Persia, and to get for it the best possible personnel, and the best possible ou side assistance and advice, as, for instance, in the case of the Swedish officers. I deprecate the suggestion that this is going absolutely to fail, an we intend to exercise unlimited patience, and to devote all our efforts to promote and encourage its success, as long as there is a reasonable prospect that in that way success will be assured. (Cheers.)

COONOOR PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

An official memorandum of information for the guidance of patients proceeding to Coonoor for Anti-Rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute has been published this week. It says :—

Coonoor is situated on the Nilgiri Hills about 6,000 feet above sea-level and can be reached by the Nilgiri Railway from Mettupalaiyam in about three hours.

Mettupalaiyam is on the south-west branch of the South Indian Railway and is easily accessible from all parts of Southern India. The institute is about a mile from the Coonoor railway station.

The temperature of Coonoor ranges between 60 ○ F. and 75 ○ F. from March to September and between 40 ○ and 60 ○ F. from October to February.

The rainfall is about 70 inches, the greater part being received during the north-east monsoon in October, November and December.

Persons coming from the plains require fairly warm but not heavy clothing and bedding. Indigent Indian patients will be supplied with blankets.

There are several hotels and boarding-houses which are open all the year round and also a residential club.

(a) Europeans and Eurasians are not accommodated at the institute, but must make their own arrangements for board and lodging about which there is no difficulty. Persons who cannot afford hotel rates can find inexpensive lodgings in the town within three-quarters of a mile of the institute.

(b) Well-to-do Indians can find houses in convenient situations and others can arrange for lodging and meals in the town. Indigent patients are accommodated in the free quarters in the institute compound and will be provided with blankets and cooking pots.

(c) British soldiers and their families stay in the sanitarium at Wellington and are sent daily to the institute in a tonga.

(d) Soldiers of Indian regiments will be accommodated in tents in the institute compound.

Patients who are sent by or at the expense of private employers, friends or other private persons or associations should be provided by them with the cost of their return journey and also with sufficient money to pay for their food during the course of treatment, which lasts 14 days. If desired, money for these purposes may be sent to the Director of the Institute, and this course is strongly recommended in the case of menial servants and illiterate or other irresponsible people.

Patients should proceed to Coonoor as soon as possible after being bitten. All treatment at the institute is free, but patients in a position to do so are expected to contribute something towards its upkeep. The course of treatment lasts 14 days and patients are not laid up but can go about as usual having regard to the rules of life recommended. Patients should always endeavour to bring with them the brain of the animal that bit them, one-half in pure glycerine and the other half in a mixture containing 3 per cent. of bichromate of potash and 5 per cent. glacial acetic acid in distilled water.

Rules for the grant of concessions to Government servants and to indigent persons not employed in the public service to enable them, when bitten by rabid animals, to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for treatment are also published.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 10.

Dust-storms occurred yesterday on the plains of north-west India, and thunderstorms in the hill, but the disturbance has now practically dispersed. Nearly general rain is reported from Assam. Tezpur had one inch, Jolpaiguri a half inch, Sonemarg and Dras one inch.

Forecast : Rain in north-east India.

Summary of observations recorded at eight hours on Friday, the 11th April 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature is in defect in the extreme north and at Multan but in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in south Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and in excess at Ajmere.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and Gujrat and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Fairly heavy rain associated with a thunder-storm has again been reported from Colombo. A few dust-storms have occurred in north-west India but precipitation has been insignificant. Skies have cleared in the Punjab.

A few thunder-storms are possible in the Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 11th April, 1913, was 29·863 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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THE AMERICAN FLOODS.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF SUFFERING.

While trustworthy information is to a large extent lacking says a Washington message of March 27 it looks as though the present flood may prove to be the greatest calamity from natural causes that the United States was ever suffered. It is feared that between 500 and 1,000 lives have been lost at Columbus and at least as many more at Dayton, while from scores of smaller places come equally sinister reports and rumours. Over the greater part of Ohio and Indiana and in sections of Pennsylvania, Virgina West and Missouri the water has reached unprecedented levels. Nor can the worst be said to be over though the skies are clearing and more settled weather is promised. The Ohio and Missouri from Pittsburg to Memphis are rising as the smaller rivers, such as the Miami at Dayton, begin to fall. Wheeling is under water Like Cincinnanti, Louisville, and other riverside cities, it is threatened with the most disastrous floods in its history. On the Mississippi people are preparing for the worst. Hundreds are fleeing with their flocks and chattels from the Lowlands to the hills.

The Secretary for war and the Chief of the General Staff left for Ohio this afternoon in a special train. Their subordinates are already on the filed, co-operating with the Red Cross Society in relief work. If necessary the Federal army will be used for police purposes, and it is just possible that the President himself will go west.

In Dayton alone 70,000 people are said to be starving. It estimated that throughout the stricken area at least a quarter of a million people are homeless. As to the deaths, there will be a surprise if they do not amount to over 4,000.

The tenor of the stories that come from places with which communication is possible may be imagined. The suffering of the population is increased by a cold wave, which has accompanied the clearing skies. In some places like Dayton there is neither light nor drinking water, and practically no supplies are available. What the amount of material damage is nobody has tried to estimate. Even in a place like Pittsburg, where the floods are not yet disastrous, work in many industries is at a standstill. The railways, are practically out of commission.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen E H Rodwell
Col W P Dennys, IMS
Brevet Col J Lamprey
Brevet Col S H Peterson, 32 Prs
Lieut-Col F T Cole, RA
Lieut Col A H Dennys 125 Rifles
Lieut-Col C G Oldfield RA
Lieut Col C F Dobbs, 9 Inf
Maj J T G Adamson, 119 Inf
Maj J H Campbell, 7 Har Lrs
Maj C H G Moore, STC
Maj P H Dyke, 130 Bal
Maj K H Lloyd, 84 Punj
Capt F S Murray, STC
Capt C H Gidord 1 GR
Capt R A H Robertson, 30 Punj
Capt F E G Talbot, 14 Sikhs
Capt K G Campbell, 4A
Capt A W M Leeke, 104 Rifles
Capt R Clifford, 22 Punj
Capt J C Freeland, 35 Sikhs
Capt H Graveson, STC
Capt G R Hartley, IOD
Capt H W D Hill, 16 Cav
Capt J N Dick Lauder
Capt W W Laskey, Mil Accts Dept
Capt E H Lewin, 46 Punj
Capt C I Shaw, 122 Inf
Capt A B Skinner, 5 Cav
Capt A G Stone, 3 GR
Capt M A Hamer, 129 Bal
Capt S Haughton, IMS
Lieut Z G Burmester, 31 Lrs
Lieut M R W Duberly 23 Prs
Lieut J B Whitmore Hay, 36 Sikhs
Lieut D Bainbridge, 57 R
Lieut H N K Bremner 114 Mah.
Lieut J Crompton, 10 Jats
Lieut R Dening, 18 Lrs
Lieut J G Gibson, 14 Lrs
Lieut H E Kenyon, RA
Lieut Sir N R A D Leslie, Bart, 38 CIH
Lieut N F C Mulloy, 32 Lrs
Lieut A V Myles, 9 Inf
Lieut A L Skinner, 122 Inf
Lieut P K Wise, 33 Cav
Lieut O T Boyd, 5 Cav
Lieut J C Walker, 5 Cav
Mr E B Howell, ICS
Mr W A Doig, ICS
Mr W Cooper
Mr T H Humphreys
Mr F E Coningham.
Mr A R de Chazal
Mr Thomas Avery
Mr H G N White
Venable C Price

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col R B Barkley, IA, 27 days
Maj J L Orr, 20 Horse to May 28, 1913
Capt W B White, 39 CIH, 3 days
Capt H M Alexander, SIC, 14 days
Capt H R von D Hardinge, Mil Accts Dept, 14 days
Capt C A Gill, IMS, 14 days
Lieut H R Stranck, 29 Punj 4 mo
Mr R W Davis, ICS, 6 mo MC
Mr C G Rogers, 4 days
Mr P Williams, 6 mo MC
Mr E R Neave, 5 mo MC
Mr H E W Martindell, 6 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut A H Bald, 2-3 GR
Asstt-Engr W E Williams, RIM
Mr J C Faunthrope ICS
Mr F A R Sokmins

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Prof. Elmer E. Knowles, author of the new book "The Key to the Development of theInner Forces."

That Prof. Knowles' system is exciting the interest of the brightest intellect of the present day is clearly shown by the scores of recommendations, among which the following, from representative British publications, the clergy and the medical profession are striking examples:

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THE LONDON MAIL.—"Professor Knowles' System embraces a great deal of erudition in a form which can be readily grasped by all who have the ability to read and understand simple prose. No better help towards success in life could be desired."

MODERN SOCIETY.—"No modern investigator along psychological lines has received so large an amount of praise as that accorded to Professor Elmer E. Knowles for his marvellous System of Personal Influence and Healing. Here at last is a man who is at once a great scholar, a born teacher and a practical helpher—for the instruction papers reveal a nature which is sympathetic and of good fellowship for an ambitious, yet largely misguided population."

THE REV. JAMES STANLEY WENTZ, says:—"No one can give the system a careful perusal without becoming satisfied that in giving this knowledge to the world Prof. Knowles is actuated by the earnest desire to uplift and benefit mankind. I heartily recommend this course to all who desire to develop and cultivate their inner forces."

A LEADING LONDON PHYSIOIAN, Dr. R. N. Pickering, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., in a letter to Prof. Knowles, says:—"I consider your system the most complete and accurate literature upon the subject. You have treated the science with much ability."

A PROMINENT AMERICAN PHYSICIAN, A. W. Fisher, M.D., Ph.D., M.E., Principal of the Douglas Institute, writes :—"Your system is very useful to me in my practice."

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If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation, simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

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TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

MRS. EMANUEL'S SCHEME.

The following is the text of a letter, dated the 12th November 1912, addressed by Mrs. Emanuel, wife of Mr. A. L. Emanuel, I. C. S., Collector of Larkana to the Governor of Bombay, referred to in the Government Resolution on the subject we republished yesterday:—

It has been brought before me most clearly through two years' touring and working in the villages of Upper Sind, that unless we raise the physical standing of the Indian people, moral and educational methods fail ignobly. A human being struggling with fever, bad sight, defective hearing, and any or all of the many ills that the enervating climate of India breeds, is no man to people a country of which, as a nation, we ought to be inordinately proud. To go nearer the matter, I wish to bring before you until we carry health into their homes we can do next to nothing to raise the people of India. I speak of Sind now; though I worked for a few months, some years ago, in the Deccan, and found the same conditions, and on enquiries I find that in spite of much that is being done by Government, missionaries and private doctors, my remarks hold good for all India. The women and children of Indian villages are, unless they walk miles, sometimes 50—8), entirely without medical aid, medical knowledge, and any other form of alleviation of sickness and distress except that found for them by hakims and dhais.

My scheme to help these sufferers I desire now to put before you, based on the following work I have done in this district of Larkana during the last two years. In 1910 I came with my husband to Larkana, knowing and understanding no Sindhi, and so I judged that until I could at least check the translation from Hindustani to Sindhi and the sufferers's reply translated to me, it was no good for me to begin working for the people. But I put in some two or three months steady work after the end of December and daily my patients increased. Twenty to thirty a day, men and women (where there was no Government dispensary, I treated men also) I doctored for all the ordinary ailments until my stores, begged from the dispensaries "en route" and paid for from our pockets ran short, and we came into head-quarters for the hot weather. Every where I had many many more than I could possibly treat myself as drugs were not plentiful and the work was new and therefore slow, and I found no one to help me. For the hot weather of 1910 I went to England and before going home, on the strength of my "travelling dispensary," with the consent of the Commissioner in Sind, the District Local Board of Larkana gave me permission to buy what drugs I thought I should need for the touring season of 1911 at their expense. I bought these and returned to Larkana on the 5th November 1911. I started work on the 9th with one patient. By the 11th my patients had increased to 62 56 being women and children. November's total was about 500 and by the time we returned to head-quarters, because of the excessive heat, at the end of March, my total was about 4,600; after that date I only treated about 109 old patients who came in from the villages for advice and treatment. I found the work took me often four, five or six hours a day, as I worked entirely alone, unless a recovered woman patient came out of gratitude to "translate" and "wash up" for me. A pattawalla was constantly needed to translate my directions to the women, but I found one or two women soon learnt to understand me and I them, so that the man (and other men too) was not needed so much for the language as to keep order and to prevent the rush of patients which often nearly caused me to give up for that day. The patients often were frightened, I would be too tired to treat them, they had come so far; and this was perhaps the second camp they had visited in the hope of my help; at the former camp I had been too busy, and so on. Some would clutch me and whisper their troubles, others shout them for the world to hear, others expose a fearful, running sore, broken wrist, dying baby, but one and all, they wanted help. The work entails besides medical help, sick nursing, general advice on diet, upbringing of babies and children and all things connected with health. I think were any one to travel with us for a week any time this year and see the crowds assembled from all the country-side from up to 40 to 50 miles away, outside my temporary hut erected at each camp (last year made of mats given by a charitable Hindu), I do not think any one could, for the moment, doubt that something ought to be done speedily to relieve the sufferings of these ignorant people. The need was brought home so clearly to me last season that in England, during another visit there, this summer, I issued the enclosed appeal in all to about 500 people. The result has been that I have been able to collect up to now donations to the extent of about £50, and about £24 in subscriptions. My drugs will cost me, by the time they reach here, about £40, which leaves me enough to cover a few of my over recurring expenses, carriage of patients when too ill to walk and needing daily nursing and treatment carriage of drugs, and hut printing stamps, etc., during a tour of four months, replacing of finished drugs, besides many other trifles which mount up considerably in a month. And this leaves me nothing to pay for a lady doctor, nurse or qualified help of any sort, nor for their keep and expenses. I am not qualified, and necessarily my limited knowledge, learnt by experience in India, and, where possible, in England, from books and lectures, often prevents me doing much I should wish to do. And yet my success has been phenomenal, and the gratitude aroused quite beyond my deserts. I was advised to give you details of my work here, before laying before you my scheme, which, with your permission, I propose to do now. I propose that in each district a travelling dispensary, fully equipped with a lady doctor and nurse (English, if possible), be attached to the collectorate to travel round during the first years of its existence with the Collector, and under his protection, though not attached to his office in any way; that notice of the arrival and departure of this dispensary be notified in each village within a radius of 5—10 miles, and that the people in any way suffering be encouraged to go to the dispensary by the subordinate officials, headmen of villages, etc., so as to make the scheme known to the villagers. (After the first tour this inducement to go will be quite unnecessary; if well treated, the villagers will be only too ready to go for aid.) That, if possible, the English ladies in the district be encouraged to attend the dispensary to prevent any money passing, to see that all are fairly treated, and to help in any way they can and will. That no minor officials in any way be allowed near the dispensary during the first times of treatment and that all avenues of bribery be most firmly closed.

I suggest that during the non-travelling season, the lady doctor and nurse should visit on certain days specified districts staying at the taluka towns, say, a week or two each time, encourage patients to come for advice on hygiene, sanitation, upbringing of children, treatment in times of sickness, etc., visit patients in their homes, nurse them and do anything to promote the bodily well-being of the people.

That each year during two months they should remain stationary at the head-quarter town, giving lectures in the girls' schools on all subjects connected with themselves and their health, doctoring, nursing cases which would otherwise be neglected because of purdah, etc., but in nowise interfering or clashing with any existing institutions, be they Government, missionary or private. Such is roughly my scheme, its details would have to be suited to each district and many improvements would probably be found possible even in its first year of working. To carry it out in my district for a year would I reckon cost about—

£

4350 salary of a lady doctor and £52 of a nurse (to work with me and £100 travelling expenses of the above, total.

500.

If this sum could be allotted for a year's trial of the scheme, I would, through my collection and otherwise, privately pay for the dispensary expenses and all others connected for the year with the work.

May I beg, in the name of all those I personally know in need of help, and the thousands whom I do not know, for Government's aid in this matter?

For the rest, I think all available funds should be devoted to increasing and improving our hospitals and dispensaries, and, when practicable, attaching Indian female medical practitioners to them.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S VIEWS.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, I. M. S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, addressing the Secretary to Government, General Department, on the scheme writes:—

The proposal is to institute in each revenue district a travelling dispensary for the special treatment of women and children, in charge of a medical woman.

The dispensary to travel during a portion of the year, and to be stationary during the hot weather, during which time the doctor in charge should visit different taluka headquarters. During the travelling season the dispensary to accompany the Collector's camp for a year or so, at first.

The Commissioner in Sind is of opinion that the idea has great possibilities, and suggests that in districts where there is already a Dufferin Hospital, the dispensary should be affiliated to that institution. He considers that the proposed dispensaries should be financed by the Local Fund, assisted, to the extent of one-half of the cost, by Government; further, that perhaps the experiment should at first be restricted to those districts which already possess a Dufferin Hospital, or that the Dufferin Hospital, Karachi should be asked to exercise supervision over the dispensaries in those districts which have no Dufferin Hospital of their own.

The Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, is not in favour of the scheme and gives his reasons.

It seems necessary first to consider whether the scheme is practicable, and, secondly whether the results likely to be obtained will be at all commensurate with its cost.

(a) The measure of success which is said to have been attained by Mrs. Emanuel's despensary must be discounted by the fact of her being the wife of the Collector of the district. It is not to be expected that the wife of each Collector, supposing him to be fortunate enough to possess one, would be willing, or even able, to personally supervise the work of a dispensary attached to her husband's camp. The experience of travelling dispensaries so far gained in this Presidency, except those temporary ones maintained for one specific complaint such as malarial fever, has not been satisfactory and they have now in most cases been converted into stationary dispensares. This being the case, there seems no reason to suppose that in the hands of medical women the results would be different. The Principal Medical Officer Sind District, in paragraph 2 of his letter gives a fair estimate of the work which would be done and of its value.

(b) The climate of Upper Sind is particularly unsuitable for such dispensaries. It could not be expected that any woman could travel in Larkana District for more than five months out of the twelve, or, that, during the remaining seven months, any but an exceptionally strong woman would be able to visit the different taluka headquarters.

(c) Both the doctor and nurse, if they are to do the work sketched out for them, would at first have to be Europeans, or Eurasians, and ought to possess a good knowledge of Sindhi—such are not at present obtainable. In Mrs: Emanuel's scheme the pay of the nurse is put down at £50 per annum, which equals about Rs: 63 per mensem. Trained nurses in Bombay and elsewhere make from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per diem in addition to their board and lodging while attending cases.

The scheme as suggested seems to be impracticable.

(d) As estimated by Mrs. Emanuel the cost of the superior staff of the dispensary amounts to Rs. 7,500 per annum, and as shown above this is probably an underestimate so far as the nurse is concerned.

(e) The necessary menial staff, instruments and appliances, drugs, tents, and the carriage of these about the district for five months, together with other contingent charges, would cost another Rs. 1,500 per annum at least.

(f) The total cost of the travelling dispensary as proposed may be taken at over Rs. 9,000 per annum.

(g) The cost of maintaining six stationary dispensaries with an out-door department and two wards amounts to Rs. 9,300 a year

The Surgeon-General agrees with the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, and regrets that he cannot support the recommendation of the Commissioner in Sind that Government should give the aid asked for so institute these travelling dispensaries for women.

His experience is that the ordinary country or village woman in Sind is not usually averse to availing herself of a medical man's advice or help for herself or children. There is undoubtedly ample room for more dispensaries for women and children only, and these should be officered by women, but it is preferable that they should be stationary, and should be financed and controlled in the same way as other Local Fund and municipal dispensaries.

INQUEST.

SUICIDE IN A TEMPLE.

Yesterday morning Mr. G. F Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu, apparently a Deccan Bramhin, aged 25, recovered from the well of a temple in Lady Jamshedji road, Dadar. At about 7 p. m. on Thursday last, the watchman of the temple heard a splash; and on going to the well and looking in, found a human body floating on the water. The body was taken out of the well but was found to be dead. It was found to be that of a man who was engaged and abstracted in prayer from morning till 5 p. m. of that day.

The well had a parapet wall 3 feet high and it was impossible that a man would fall accidentally into it. The jury therefore returned a verdict of suicide. The body has been kept in the refrigerator pending identification.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

An entertainment was given a few days ago in Bhaonagar in honour of Mr. M. N. Ramira, who has just returned from the post of Chief Justice of the State on account of indifferent health. Mr. Kaseram, Public Prosecutor, presented an address on behalf of the pleaders of the State.

Lieutenant G. L. T. G. Meyrick, 7th Hussars, has been appointed an extra A. D C. on H. E. the Governor's staff, and Captain H. C. Chaytor, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, will officiate as Commandant of the Bodyguard while Captain C. Jarvis is on leave.

The Government of India have now received the text of the Aerial Navigation Act which was recently enacted in England. It is understood that the Indian Airship Act, which was passed several years ago, will now be examined in the light of the Imperial Act, with a view to ascertain if any changes are required.

The "pension" known as Constantia, whereby young women of moderate means always find a home in Simla, has already shewn signs of collapse, and Rs 15,000 have been allotted for immediate repairs. Sir George King, the eminent Geological Surveyor some years ago lectured at the Simla Town, Hall before Lansdowne and Lord Roberts and a vast assemblage. He told them that the Ridge from the Town Hall up to the Grand Hotel gate, was the result of an upheaval and would subside to its former position in some years.

Between two and three hundred pleaders and clerks of the Calcutta Small Cause Court have gone on strike owing to orders issued by the Clerk of the Court prohibiting them access to the office of the warrant department and access to after judgment files. The Chief Judge is determined to re-organise the court and intends maintaining the order now issued. The pleaders attempted to get the order rescinded but failed.

The suggestion is made that a suitable monument should now be erected to mark the spot at Shah-je-ki-Dheri near Peshawar, where the Gautama Buddha's relics rested for nearly two thousand years. As the mound, in which King Kanishka's Stupa was located, has been dug into from the top the "find spot" is at the bottom of a sort of pit, and this, it is suggested, should be built round and paved, with a marble slab, suitably inscribed, laid down on the place where King Kanishka deposited the relics with so much ceremony about the 1st century A. D.

Official diction has its humorous peculiarities. We read in the "Bombay Official Gazette" (April 3, page 503, No. 2627) that the King-Emperor has appointed Lord Willingdon to be Governor of the Presidency, by "order of his Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council." Of course, everyone knows that the Governor of Bombay did not order the King to appoint him, and probably everyone guesses that the meaning of this queer phraseology is that, not the appointment, but the local announcement of the appointment, is made "by order" etc. In fact it is quite an innocent joke. Still we should prefer to see a fitter subject chosen by the official humorist.

A good story is told in the Manchester Guardain of Lord Curzon's zeal for epigraphic accuracy. The former old world building of the Bengal Club was the Calcutta home of Macaulay for four years in the thirties of last century. Ten years ago the Government of Bengal put on the gatepost a tablet to this effect: "Here resided Lord Macaulay, Legal Member of Supreme Council, 1834 1838." When Lord Curzon saw it on his next visit to Calcutta, he sat down and wrote with his own hand a long letter to the Bengal Government correcting the inscription in three paticulars. First said he, it was not "here" (on the gatepost) but "in this house" that the historian lived; secondly, he was not Lord, but Thomas Babington Macaulay during his time in India: and thirdly, the post he occupied was "Law Member" not "Legal Member, of Council.

The decision arrived at by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club to have nothing further to do with racing in Rangoon probably does not come as so very much of a surprise to those who have followed the game closely in Burma. In fact says the "Asian" it is almost a matter for wonder that the decree of severance has not been passed before. That Rang on racing has seriously deteriorated during the last few years is perfectly obvious True, fields rule very large, with one or two exceptions, but if the fields have increased in size, so, too, have the number of disagreeable incidents in the shape of pulling, in and out running, the bringing in of Walers as Burma-breds and so forth, with the result that the local Stewards, not being invested with plenary powers, frequent references have had to be made to Calcutta. It is doubtless in consequence of the increased work thus imposed upon the ruling body on this side of the Bay of Bengal that the present decision has been arrived at.

With reference to the recent sensational reports concerning the damage done to the Empire CoalCo. colliery the agents for which are Messrs. Williamson Major and Co. by the subsidence of the roof early in March, it transpired that the damage is much less than what was rumoured. The Empire beam is seventy feet high, and in former years the whole thickness was worked instead of in layers as at present. The fall took place in a part of the older galleries but no loss of life occured. Since preliminary signs of the collapse were noticed the night shift was not allowed to descend. As a result, of the fall, work was transferred to the northern part of the mine and effect on the raisings will be only temporary. The raisings for February, before the accident, were 3,900 tons, for March 1,350 tons and for seven days in April 524 tons; and they are expected to average 2000 tons monthly in April and May. The development work now in progress is part of the scheme planned before the accident, and a borehole for the new shaft was commenced before the accident occured. No further falls is expected

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FACTORY ACT.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, March 20, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any report has been received by the India Office on the working of the Factory Act in India; and, if so, whether he will communicate it to the House.

Mr. H. Baker: The local Governments publish annual reports on the working of the Factories Act in the various provinces, The Secretary of State has received the reports for the year 1911, and a set will be placed in the Library.

CASE OF MR. CHANNING ARNOLD.

On Tuesday, March 25.—Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the action for damages that was being brought against Mr. Channing Arnold by Capt. Finnie a superintendent of police in Burma, on the subject of the M'Cormick case; whether he was aware that Capt. Finnie was being supported by the local Government of Burma in that action, and was receiving Government money for court fees and the services of the Government advocate; and whether, having regard to the proceedings now pending before the Privy Council, the Secretary of State would take steps to secure the postponement of the case.

Mr. Montagu, who was received with cheers, said:—It is not open to the Secretary of State to take steps for the postonement of the civil action brought by Capt, Finnie against Mr. Arnold. The latter can apply to the court, with whom it will rest to decide whether the Privy Council proceedings constitute any ground for postponing the hearing of the civil suit.

Mr. Morrell: Is it not a fact that Capt, Finnie was put up by the local Government of Burma to bring this action against Mr. Channing Arnold, and will may hon. friend remember that during his unfortunate absence Mr. Arnold has been very badly treated? Can he not do something for Mr. Arnold?

Mr. Montagu: Capt. Finnie has not been put up by the Government of Burma, and that Government is in no sense a party to the action.

Mr. Morrell: Has not the Govenment of Burma paid, or, in any case, indemnified, Capt. Finnie in respect of his costs in this action.

Mr. Montagu: There are well-known rules under which a Government servant must apply for leave to bring an action. He has applied, and leave has been granted.

Mr. Morrell: Does not he get his costs?

Mr. Montagu: There is procedure either for paying his costs or indemnifying him. I am not aware which course the Government of Burma is taking, but it is acting strictly in accordance with the rules.

INDIA AND OPIUM

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, if, at the end of 1917 China is proved not to have discontinued her cultivation of the poppy, India will be entitled to export to China the number of chests she would have been entitled to export but for the in that case abortive agreement.

Mr. Montagu: Under the terms of the agreement the export of opium to China will have been brought to an end by the close of 1917, and there is no provision for its resumption in any circumstances.

GOLD COINAGE.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India Whether further consideration of the proposals for minting gold coins in and introducing a gold coinage into India will be postponed until the Indian Currency Commission is appointed.

Mr. Montagu: I would refer the hon member to the answer given to the hon. member for North Islington on the 19th inst.

SILVER PURCHASES.

Mr. R. Gwynne asked the Prime Minister whether, seeing that the question of silver purchases for the Government of India is about to be investigated by a Royal Commission, he would consider the advisability of suspending the currency proposals of the Committee which had just reported on the British African Colonies and Protectorates so that some joint plan for these silver purchases for India and Africa might be arrived at thus obviating an expensive competition in the silver market on the part of two different Government agencies.

Mr. Harcourt, who replied, said: This matter has already engaged the attention of the Currency Board which has been formed in accordance with the recommendations of the committee referred. The Board do not anticipate that their demands will have any appreciable effect upon the price.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTORAL ROLL.

On Wednesday, March 26. Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Sub-Rule A of Rule 2, Schedule 6, Regulations 2 and 3, for the nomination of electors of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General require that landholders qualifying for inclusion in the electoral roll shall possess an annual income of not less than 15,000 rs. derived from land situated in their province or presidency; whether he is aware that the Government of India so interprets this rule as not to require deduction of interest on mortgages from the annual income in deciding the proper qualification in consequence of which a gentleman was declared qualified whose actual income was about 6,000 rs., or 400l. a year, a wholly insufficient qualification for a member of the electoral roll of landholders; that the object of the rule is defeated if a moneylender or other person can qualify by purchasing an estate with a rent-roll of 15,000 rs. with borrowed money for the purpose of obtaining a vote; and whether the Secretary of State will review the rule of the Government of India in this matter.

Mr. Montagu; The question of the interpretation of this rule has not previously been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State. inquiry will be made.

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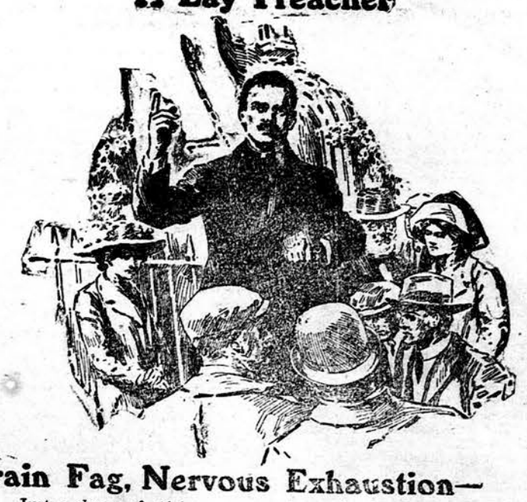

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Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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War Office, March. 25.

East Lancashire Regiment.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy Henry Noel Lake, Chief of the General Staff, India, to be Col., vice Lieut.-Gen. T H Packenham, C.B., deceased (Feb. 21).

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The following Cols., Half-pay List, are appointed Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport (temporarily):—T D Foster, C.B., M V O (Feb. 11); P E F Hobbs, C M G (Feb. 10).

Cavalry.

5th (R Irish) Lancers—Sec. Lieut. J A T Rice to be Lieut. (Feb. 15).

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Sec. Lieut. D F Freer-Smith to be Lieut. (Feb, 26).

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—G Gielden to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (March 26).

16th (the Queen's) Lancers—Lieut. E Copland-Griffiths is seconded for service as an Adj., T E (March 1); Sec. Lieut. R L Loyd to be Lieut. (March 1).

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars—Lieut. H E Macfarlane to be Capt (Feb. 17); Sec. Lieut. R H N Settle to be Lieut, (Jan. 27).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Capt (District Officer) F J T W Robertson is placed on retired pay (March 24); Lieut (District Officer) J Hunter to be Capt (District Officer) (March 24).

R H and R F A—Superny Lieut W C H Cree is restored to the establishment (March 16).

R G A—Superny Capt C R Kelly is restored to the establishment (March 19) The following Lieuts to be Capts:—R V Douglas, and to remain seconded; C A N Hume-Spry (Jan 23) Lieut G R Hopkins is seconded for service with the A O Dept (March 7).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut E A H James to be Capt, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (March 21); Sec Lieut V E G Guinness to be Lieut (21).

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Major J B Arbuthnot, M V O., retires on retired pay (March 26).

Infantry.

Queen's (R W Surrey Regt)—Capt H F Warden to be Major (March 2); Sec Lieut H C E Hull to be Lieut (March 3).

Buff (E Kent Regt)—Sec Lieut R W Homan to be Lieut (Feb 26).

King's Own R Lancaster Regt—Capt W C T Hibbert retires on retired pay to serve in the S R under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 March 26; Lieut W A T B Somerville to be Capt Feb 1.

King's Liverpool Regt—Sec Lieut J L Kinner to be Lieut March 8.

Norfolk Regt—Capt T R Bowlby retires on retired pay to serve in the S R under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 March 26.

Suffolk Regt Qrmr and Honorary Capt C Quarrell retires on retired pay March 26; Sergt-Major B Godbolt to be Qrmr., with the honorary rank of Lieut March 26.

Leicestershire Regt—Capt W. F. Panton is seconded for service as an Adj T F (March 8) Sec. Lieut. R. H. Ames to be Lieut. (March 8.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt.)—Superny. Lieut. A.C.Hooton is restored to the establishment (Jan 29).

R. Scots Fusiliers—Superny. Capt. T. A. Rose, D. S. O., is restored to the establisment (March 16).

R. Wales Borderers—Sec. Lieut. W Rawle to be Lieut. (Feb. 1).

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt. W. T. Wilkinson, D. S. O., is seconded for service as an Adj., T. F. (March 10); Superny. Capt. R. D. Whigham is restored to the establishment (March 10).

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Capt T R McLellan is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 5 The following Lieuts to be Capts — A Ross-Hume, and to remain seconded Feb 19 R V Clerk Feb 19 J L Jack March 5 Sec Lieut H O D Becher to be Lieut (Feb 15.)

Worcestershire Regt—Lieut G L Masters to be Lieut (Feb 36)

E Lancs Regt—Capt E C Da Costa to be Major March 12 The following Lieut to be Capt A C Aubin, and to remain second W O Paterson, and to remain supernumerary C G Hornby, and to remain seconded C Fletcher (Feb 12.)

E Surrey Regt—Superny Lieut F A Bowring is restored to the establishment Feb 26 Sec Lieut T H Darwell to be Lieut (Feb 12.)

Duke of Cornwall's L I—Capt C S Boulton retires on retired pay March 26.

Dorset Regt—Superny Capt C Saunders is restored to the establishment March 1

Princess Charlotte of Wale's Royal Berks Regt—Sec Lieut C B O Mackwood to be Lieut Feb 23

Duke of Edinburgh's Wilts Regt Brevet Major A H H Wilson to be Major March 5.

Manchester Regt—Lieut E L Musson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Feb 27 Lieut. A J Scully is seconded for service with the W African Regt March 5 the following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts—J Shaw (Feb 27.)

Army Medical Service.

R A M C—The following Capts to be Majors:—P G Hyde, (March 22); F W Lambelle M C Beatty, T F Ritchie, A J Williamson. E V Aylen, W Davis, (March 27); Capt J A Clark is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Feb 15).

Unattached List for Indian Army.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Oct 19, 1909:—Sec Lieut Benjamin Christie, from the Unattached List, T F (University Candidate), to be Sec Lieut, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army (Oct 20, 1908, but not to carry pay or allowances before Oct 20, 1909).

Army Ordnance Department.

Commissary of Ordance and Hon Capt H Lovett is granted the honorary rank of (March 23).

Capt T B A Leahy, R M A, Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, is retained for permanent service and removed from his regt. (under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909) (March 20), Lieut G R Hopkins, R A, to be an Ordance Officer, 4th Class (March 7).

Army Pay Department.

Major J C Hewett, Paymr, to be Staff Paymr. (Jan 13).

Memoranda.

Col G H Bittleston, Half-pay List, is placed pay (March 19).

Col G H Owens, C B, Half-pay List is placed on retired pay (March 22).

Col (tempy Brig-Gen) W L White, C B., is placed on retired pay, and is granted the hon rank of Brig-Gen (March 21).

The following Native Officers, Indian Army, is granted the hon rank of Capt on retirement:—Subadar Major Nawal Singh Rana, Sardar Bahadur, I O M, late 8th Gurkha Rifles (June 1, 1912).

Admiralty, 24th March.

The undermentioned Gunners have this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet:—George Roberts. Frank Hill, and.

The undermentioned Carpenters have this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in His Majesty's Fleet:—James William Dodds, and Joseph Anthony Adams.

Admiralty, 25th March.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following Officer—Paymaster James William Harris Hall.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 16th July, 1895—Lieutenant Cecil Bartlett Shaw has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

The undermentioned Clerks have been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Norman Hugh Beall Harold Annesley Thomson Dated 15th July, Rene Maurice Bayley Frank Le Moignan Callaway Alexander d'Orville Morse Eric Crosland Fenton Dated 15th October, Eric Arthur Jolley George Price Hope Reves.

Dated 15th January, Since resigned.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Harman Arthur Lewis Bond. Dated 29th January, William Bell Coyle. Dated 26th February, The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants to be Sub-Lieutenants:—Theodore Warren Jones Charles Leonard Dettmar. Dated 29th February.

Admiralty, 29th March,

Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant Edward Eugene Cadon to be Commander. Dated 25th March,

Admiralty, 27th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of the 19th March, 1908, and 21st November, 1908—Engineer Commander Leonard Backler has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 29th March,

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant William Henry Starling has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 20th February.

Admiralty, 28th March.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majest's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer Commander John Edward Haves has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

War Office 28th March.

Territorial Force.

Yeomanry.

Bedfordshire Yeomanry; Captain George Gerald Montague Tyrrell, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, to be Adjutant. Dated 13th March.

Derbyshire Yeomanry; James Ormsby Sherard (late Lieutenant, Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery) to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February,

Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; Second Lieutenant Reginald C. Rae to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th February,

Leicestershire ("Prince Albert's Own") Yeomonry; Thomas Guy Frederick Paget (late Second Lieutenant Scots Guards, formerly Lieutenant. 2nd Volunteer Battalion The Royal Sussex Regiment) to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 6th December,

Shropshire Yeomanry; Captain (Lieutenant retired pay) Cecil U. Corbett to be Major. Dated 22nd January,

Royal Field Artillery.

4th North Midland (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery; Eric Seale Haslam to be Second Lieutenant, (To be supernumerary). Dated 7th February,

Royal Garrison Artillery.

1st London Royal Garrison Artillery. Second Lieutenodt Sydney R, Sandeman to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th January.

Supernumerary Second Lieutenant Edward O. Harrsion is absorbed into the establishment. Dated 16th January.

2nd London Royal Garrison Artillery; Lieutenant Harold B. Brown, from the 1st London Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Lieurenant. Dated 16th January.

INFANTRY.

5th Battalion (Queen's Edinburgh Rifles), The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment); Alexander Stuart Watt to be Second Lieutenant. (To be supernumerary) Dated 27th February.

5th Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment); Lieutenant Frederick W. Seward to be Captain. Dated 27th February.

7th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment); Thomas Wignall Dawson (late Cadet Corporal, Liverpool College Contingent, Junior Division, Officers Training Corps) to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 7th February.

8th (Irish) Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment); Herbert Laidlow Downes to be Second Lieutenant. (To be supernumerary.) Dated 24th February.

5th Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment); the appointment of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants, which was announced in the London Gazette of the 11th February, bears the date now stated against their names:—

George A. Maxwell. 1st January.

Frank Woodcock. 4th January.

George F. Howard 5th January.

7th (Merioneth and Montgomery) Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant Owen Cecil Jones, from the Welsh (Carnarvonshire) oyal Garrison Artillery, to be Lieutenant, Dated 1st March,

Brecknockshire Battalion, The South Wales Borderers; Supernumerary Second Lieutenant William J. Canton absorbed into the establishment Dated 6th October.

5th Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); Supernumerary Second Lieutenant Walter S, Alexander is absorbed into the establishment, Dated 7th March.

4th Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment; Henry Worthington Whalley (late Cadet Sedbergh School Contingent Junior Division Officers Training Corps) to be Second Lieutenant Dated 21st February.

4th (Cumberland and Westmorland) Battalion, The Border Regiment Charles William Fowle Baker to be Second Lieutenant, Dated 6th February,

5th Battalion The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) the undermentioned non-commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, dated 26th March.

Serjeant Alfred Lawis.

Lance Corporal Robert Milligan,

4th Battalion, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry); Charles Howard Greene to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 17th February.

6th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment; Lieutenant Harry Lomax resigns his commission. Dated 29th March,

6th (City of Glasgow) Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry.

George Lammie McEwan (late Cadet Lance-Corporal, Sedbergh School Contingent, Junior Division, Officers Training Corps) to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 7th February.

Private George Patrick Speirs, from the 9th (Glasgow Highland) Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry (late Cadet Corporal, Glasgow Academy Contingent, Junior Division, Officers Training Corps), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 29th March,

9th (Glasgow Highland Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry; Cadet Lance-Corporal Leonard Christopher Armstrong, from the Glasgow University Contingent, Senior Division Officers Trainiur Corps, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 29th March,

4th (Ross Highland) Battalion Leaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's); Second Lieutenant John McMillan to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th February.

7th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sotherland Highlanders,).

Robert Gifford Moir (late Cadet, Fettes College Contingent Junior Division, Officers Training Corps) to be Second-Lieutenant. Dated 6th February.

Lieutenant Charles T. Burns resigns his commission. Dated 29th March.

8th (The Argyllshire) Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders); Captain and Honorary Major William G. Cameron resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 29th March.

5th City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade); the undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Vincent F. Biscoe. (To remain seconded). Dated 18th May. Brodrick A. Warner. (To remain seconded), Dated 9th July. Frederick W. Bewsher. Dated 9th July. John G. Robinson Dated 26th November.

6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Rifles); Francis Jerome Sherrin to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 12th February.

16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen's Westminister Rifles); Second Lieutenant Reginald Vivian Gery, from the 14th Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 12th February.

"17th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles);" Second Lieuteuant Francis R. Grimwood to be Lieutenant. Dated 9th February.

"20th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Blackhealth and Woolwich); Lieutenant George L. Jarrtatt resigns his commission. Dated 29th March.

"Inns of Court Officers Training Corps."

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert S. Sankey resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 29th March.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Francis H. L. Errington to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 29th March.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

"Home Counties Divisional Company (Head-quarters), Home Counties Divisional Transport and Supply Column, Army Service Corps; Captain Reginald J. Cox to be Major. Dated 27th February.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

2nd South Midland Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps. The undermentioned officers, resign their commissions Dated 29th March. Major Seymour G. Barling. Lieutenant Samuel G. Webb, M. D. Captain George W. Graig to be Major. Dated 29th March. Attached to Units other than Medical Units. Captain Alfred Alwyne Hingston, M. B., from the 2nd South Midland Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Captain. Dated 18th Febrnary. For attachment to to Units other than Medical Units. John Thompson Shaw, M. D., to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th March.

Army Veterinary Corps.

Victor Pride Jones to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th February

Unattached List for the Territorial Force

Lieutenant William H. Lawson resigns his commission. Dated 26th March.

Memorandum

Second Lieutenant Douglas Blyth of the late King Edward's Horse (The King's Oversea Dominions Regiment) Yeomanry resigns his commission. Dated 29th March

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL, TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th April, 1913.

116. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance, will be held in Town Hall, on Monday, the 14th April 1913 at 9-30 p.m.

Admission by tickets only.

Members of Corps are entitled to (free tickets of Admission for Two Ladies and one Gentleman). Extra tickets for a Gentleman or Lady Rs. 2 each. Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 Noon on the 12th April, 1913.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

117. Gun-Practice No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Malabar Battery at 4-30 p.m sharp on 19th April, 1913, and carry out Practice from the 10 inch H. P. Guns.

Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters as early as possible, not later than 12th April, 1913.

119. Examination.—In accordance with Bombay Brigade Order No. 103 dated 9-4-13—The following officers and man of the B.V.A passed an Examination for Proficiency Certificates, held at Bombay on the 31-3-13:—2nd Lieut. Foote, 2nd Lieut. Allum, 2nd Lieut. Retallack, 2nd Lieut. Wilson and Gunner Norris.

120. Leave.—The Officer Commanding is pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Officer for 3 months from 3rd April to [illegible] 13:—

Major W R Pennington V. D.

121. [illegible]—During the absence on leave of Major W. R. Pennington V. D. the command of No. 2 Coy. will devolve on 2nd Lieut. H. A. Allum.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th April, 1913.

246. Parade—The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade at Head Quarters on Monday the 14th instant at 7 30 a.m. Dress—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, March 28.

It is improbable that any appointment to the Field-Marshals' list will be made in consequence of the death of Lord Wolseley, since there are already eight British soldiers holding this rank, in addition to the Kaiser and the Emperor of Austria. Though there is no fixed establishment for Field-Marshalls, this is rather a larger number than is usually borne in the Army List. It is revealing no secret to say that General Sir John French is marked down for the next baton that is conferred.

Lord Wolseley's death leaves the Order of Merit very short of soldiers. Indeed, there are now only two who wear this decoration—Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. It is not likely that the King will make any further appointments to this Order before the Birthday Honours are published "Mors mihi vita est" was the singularly appropriate motto selected by Lord Wolseley on his elevation to the peerage. He was fearless of death himself, and held strong views in favour of euthanasia. William Allingham, his neighbour at Haslemere, records telling the late Field-Marshal that—A man I knew, Dr. Bodichon, of Algiers, had a serious theory for improving the world in the shortest possible time by the painless extinction of all useless human beings. He would have juries, including a large proportion of men of science, to decide on the fitness of this person or that to live. Lord Wolseley said: "I entirely agree with your Algerian friend. I would have supplies of chloroform for goals and hospitals, for cripples and so forth, and the world would be debarrasse of much trouble and expense." At tea, Lord Wolseley said in his easy, cheerful way that it was a great modern absurdity to value human life too highly—people had made idols of first one thing and then another, and now their idol was human life. His lordship was one of the remarkable company of nineteenth century military leaders of Irish, or partly Irish, origin. Among others, whose names readily occur to the mind, are Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Sir George White, the Napiers, and, of course, the Duke of Wellington—a striking list for the consideration of the historian.

Grant Duff also gives us some glimpses of the late Field-Marshal's admiration for Napoleon:—Wolseley said the more he studied Napoleon; the more he was inclined to think that, in spite of his odious and contemptible character, he was the greatest man of whom we know anything, and quite unlike anybody else. The more I study the Waterloo campaign the more highly do I think of Napoleon. If his physical condition and energy had been equal to the powers of his mind, I think he would have succeeded in his design, and would first have beaten the Prussians, and then driven us back on Ostend.

The discovery that Kelvedon and Coggeshall water is good for rheumatism invites the question why the English waters have gone so utterly out of fashion. In the eighteenth century, when every man of family accepted the gout as part of his heritage, there were innumerable wells and springs to which society resorted. Bath, Tunbridge Wells, Astrop Wells, St. Rumbald's Spring, Sunninghill, Buxton, Harrogate, and many more had all their votaries. Now most of them are forgotten, although, presumably, their virtues remain as of yore.

The remarkable amount of legal patronage which has been enjoyed by the Liberal Government in Ireland is shown by the fact that Mr. T. F. Monoley is the fifth Attorney-General during the seven years since Mr. Balfour's resignation, while his successor as Solicitor-General will be the fifth to hold that position. In the same period there have been three Lord Chancellors, while the only occupant of the post under Unionist rule since 1885 was Lord Ashbourne.

The place-names of the States now devastated by tornado and flood once inspired Robert Louis Stevenson to rhapsody. "The names of these States and territories," he wrote in "Across the Plains," form a chorus of sweet and romantic vocables: Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Dakota, Iowa, Wyoming, Minnesota, and the Carolinas; there are few poems with a nobler music for the ear; a songful, tuneful land: and if the new Homer shall arise from the Western Continent, his verse will be enriched, his pages sing spontaneously with the names of States and cities that would strike the fancy in a business circular.

"A hustling, funnel-shaped cloud, about half a mile in diameter at its lower end," is how an observer outside Omaha describes the approach of the tornado on the prosperous town it wrecked a few minutes later. Not by any means a bad description of those terrible rotating whirlwinds which are usually powerful in inverse ratio to their size. The most irresistible are often only a few yards in diameter at the base and move at the speed of 100 miles an hour.

In cinemas and places where they show topical pictures at home it would, it appears, be wise not to demonstrate too sympathetically when a film depicting a Suffragette outrage is being shown. At one of the picture palaces the other evening a lady applauded the representation of the burnt-out mansion of Lady White. A member of her own sex sitting behind her showed her disapproval by smartly bringing down her umbrella on the other's hat. Naturally there was a momentary ferment, but order was quickly restored by peaceful persuasin. The incident plainly showed how quickly has been the revulsion of feeling against the actions of the militants which reminds one of a curious incident, probably caused through the fact that the street trading by suffregettes, have raised awkard questions of competition. A feminine vendor of matches and small goods, whose respectable and intelligent appearance has attracted some notice in the neighbourhood of the Criterion Restaurant in Piccadilly-circus, is now wearing the legend "Not a Suffragette" on her cloak the first word being marked out in particularly large letters.

The house in Kinghtsbridge where Charles Reade spent fourteen of the happiest years of his life is now to be let, furnished. Here he wrote "Foul Play," "The Wandering Heir," and other works, of which the most famous, perhaps, was "Drink," an adaptation of Zola's novel, which brought him £20 000.

In 1878 Lord Beaumont promoted a private Bill to form a roadway direct from Sloane-street into Hyde Park. This would have meant the demolition of Reade's house, and Reade, never too mild a man, was furious. He painted "Naboth's vineyard" on his door posts, denounced Lord Beaumont as Ahab, and besought the legal services of Sir Henry James. The danger passed, and Reade received the following note from Sir Henry: "Take down the Noboth's Vineyard. Bill is withdrawn."

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Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
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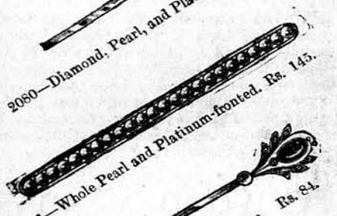

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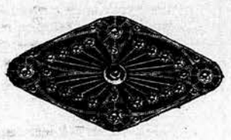

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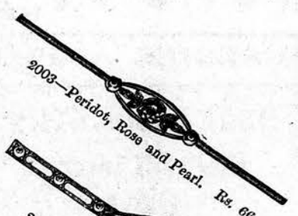

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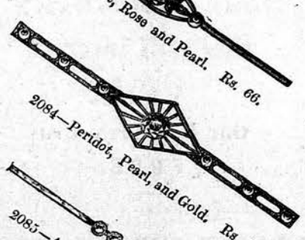

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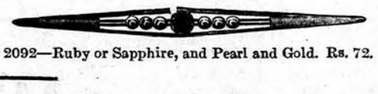

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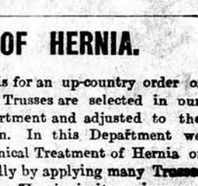

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